WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
"P & O WHISKY"
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,136—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

LIBRA... OF TH... BOME... BRAN... OF TI... ASIAT...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	7060	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4387	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7060	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8349	W. A. Wheler	8th April

The steamers marked . . . proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,119	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 357-8	Rs. 155

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	1st Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rosevich	3,042	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Don BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2855	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2833	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets, 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605
3rd "	165	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,269	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

G. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Butreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Office in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	80	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 8 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are entrusted with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculists prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW

A large and Complete Stock of Goods Suitable for Presentation

CONSISTING OF

JEWELLERY

Made by the best London Houses and comprising Goods of the Highest Finish and most *Recherché* Designs.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

Consisting of Knick-Knacks and useful and pretty Articles suitable for Gifts to Ladies and Gentlemen.

FANCY GOODS.

In this Department will be found a Great Variety of Dressing Cases and Elegantly Fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies or Gentlemen, besides Writing Cases, Albums, Photo Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Frames, and a large Selection of Useful and Tasteful Articles in Wicker Work and other kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Branch of the Company's Business has always received especial attention, and the Goods offered are of a quality and finish not often to be met with. All Goods are heavily plated on the best Nickel Silver and will last with ordinary care for very many years.

ART BRASS WARE.

Tea Kettles and Tea Trays in *repousse* and hammered work, and with Hand-painted Ornamentation. These articles are extremely Tasteful and Attractive.

Quality and Condition of all Goods Guaranteed.
The Company's General Catalogue for 1901 is now ready, and will be sent Free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ..... at Re. 1 0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ..... " " 1 4 "
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ..... " " 1 8 "
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ..... " Rs. 2 0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp—

F. CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS. THE FINEST LAXATIVE IN THE WORLD. TWELVE ANNAS PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription, per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 16 in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowledge of Mill organisation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references. Apply "X," care of this paper.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.
WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.
22nd November, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies,

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at a discount of 25 per cent. to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
5	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS.

HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Ry. Station.

A HUGE GIGANTIC SUCCESS!
CROWDED FROM RING TO ROOF!!

GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.
Doors open at 3 p.m.,

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.
Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.
W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scowate, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.
For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.
SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the Native States. Reckoned Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

JOHN CARR & Co., Carriage Builders and Importers, beg to announce to their constituents and the public in general that owing to expansion of business they have REMOVED from Gowalia Tank Road to more spacious premises by the side of Grant Road Bridge Approach from south side of Grant Road Bridge.

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH of Their Excellencies LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, LORD and LADY AMPTHILL and suite, including LORD and LADY JERSEY, 12 × 10 size. Rs. 2-8 each.—CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily, Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-10-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Town Hall, the surplus furniture of a school, consisting of benches, chairs, tables, cast iron stands, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., the handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, single barrel rifle by E. Harrison and Co., double barrelled central fire 12 bore, gun by Thomas Turner in leather case, table ornaments, pictures, books, wearing apparel, masonic apron and sword, &c., the property of the late J. B. HAWORTH, Esq.
Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ferguson Road, Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Scuedmayer, B. L. D. B. gun, gent's Rudwell bicycle, handsome victoria with grey Arab horse and harness complete, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. BURGESS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Town Hall in E. D Sassoon Building and at the top floor of the Proprietory High School, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, and others, handsome oleographs and pictures, Singapore chairs, large English ice-box with refrigerator, large size tapestry, purdah and screen, large size cabinets, almyrahs, bronze and terra-cotta figures, Hick's and Ditmar's table and hall lamps, rich majolica vases, rich ornaments, flower jars, one lady's Birmingham-made cycle by Marriott, one racer Royal Indian R. gentleman bicycle, musical box, oil carpets, one mahogany square piano, hanging fern baskets, cooking pots, &c., &c., the property of R. HERBERTS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-goods, &c.
One D. B. C. F. 500 express rifle by Wisley Richards, in case, with implements complete. (Charge 5 Drahms).

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 Strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Strong-built palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Handsome strong-built dogcart.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure First-class Horses at a Cheap rate.
On TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., Beliasis Road, Byculla, 40 walers, the balance of Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's shipment of this year, consisting of good thorough-bred pairs, trained and untrained, single harness horses, chargers, hunters, etc., etc.
The above horses, both as regards breeding and soundness, will be found on inspection one of the best batches ever offered by auction in Bombay, and intending purchasers will be allowed Veterinary inspection.
The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, OLD LAUNCH, FITTINGS BOATS, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old launch, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, mahogany sideboard, marble slabs, old troops mess utensils and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.
NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.
For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.
MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,
BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application
TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON

CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR WEDDING! AND BIRTHDAY!

PRESENTS

A GREAT display of STERLING SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES, REAL Amber and Meerschaum CIGAR and CIGARETTE-HOLDERS, best Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, Real Crocodile, Russian, and Morocco Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Solid Amber Cigarette Tubes in hall-marked Sterling Silver Cases, Beautiful Smokers' Cabinets in Brown Oak, Nickel Mounted, with Ash Trays.

CIGAR CUTTERS different shapes and designs.

Real Malacca Cane WALKING STICKS with Ivory Handles, Silver Mounts and Bands.

Choice selection of Real Havana, Manila, and best Continental CIGARS.

All the above just arrived from the best leading houses in Europe and to be had at

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
PIONEERS OF REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age, next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will see you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 50 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold Indoors by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 69 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attenion of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	.. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.. 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be settled on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED as PARTNER in our firm Mr. ARTHUR BOYD PRICE, C. E. Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,

MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.

IN pursuance of above notice the name of our firm will in future be

MARSLAND PRICE & Co.,
Instead of MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.

MARSLAND PRICE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors.
Nesbit Road Mazagon Bombay, 1st January 1901.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 544 of 1898.

THACKER LALJI DOONGERSEY and JADOWJI DOONGERSEY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAWOO NURSOO and MANAJI RAJUJI ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the after-noon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south-er side of the 5th Camatipura street in the Island of-Bombay in the sub-district of the registration of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and three-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road called Camatipura 5th street on or towards the East by the house of Ramjee Mamajiji, on or towards the West by the house of Purabotam Khetsey, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhawoo Nursoo and his tenants and are now in the possession of tenants of the Plaintiffs as Receivers appointed herein and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 284 and new No. 2276 and Survey No. 1-2832 and New Survey No. 5687 and the message and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward No. 14-2-927 and street No. 74 and 41 and 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 20 OF 1895.

ADAMJI KARIMBHOY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY and others ... Defendants

AND

HUSSONALLY ADAMJI. ..... Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, at the risk and cost of the above named Purchaser Hussonally Adamji.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and was formerly assessed under No. 13 and entered in the Collector's Book as Revenue under No. 2265 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the Public Street called Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tyatji, and all which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6666 and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 16 017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the new Town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 1-3 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Jeejee and Ameejee Esajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweepers, passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11 Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of November 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR.
Acting Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS.'
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 8-34 m., 10-3a. Low water, 3-0m., 2-54a.
Banks closed: New Year's Holidays.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH:—Statement for December 1900. Daily average attendance 226, admissions 2,324, prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

DEATH OF A PARSEE CITIZEN.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Nanabhai Dhunjibai Banajee, Assistant Manager of the Manockjee Petit Mills, who had acquired considerable experince in mill business. He was a Justice of Peace, and was well known for his generous exertions on behalf of his poor co-religionists.

TREAT TO THE PATIENTS AT THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote most generously presented Rs. 100 to this Institution at Christmas, and the patients were all given bota on Christmas and New Years day cake, native sweetmeats, fruits and acrated waters of different varieties, which they highly appreciated.

MAJOR GENERAL TURNER'S FUNERAL.—Captain Goodridge, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, was not present at the funeral of Major General Turner as erroneously stated yesterday, as he was prevented by indisposition from attending. Amongst the many wreaths of flowers, that were sent to be placed on the coffin, was one from Sir Edward and Lady Collie.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Rama Lukha, aged forty, a cook in the service of Inspector Sloane of the Bombay Police Force. Deceased resided in his master's premises at Clare Road Police Station. On the 24th December last he was preparing food on a kerosine oil stove in his master's cook-room, when the stove flared up and in attempting to put out the flames, he set his clothes on fire. He was extensively burnt about his chest and arms and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

PENSIONER'S CHRISTMAS FETE.—The annual Christmas fete of the pensioners was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall. There were sports for the children, tea for the families of the pensioners, distribution of prizes to the children from a Christmas tree, dinner to the pensioners and dancing. Sports were held in the eastern compound, and the juvenile competitors were awarded small money prizes. Refreshments to about two hundred and fifty women and children were served in the eastern portion of the Hall. The Christmas tree was divested of its decorations, and the articles transferred to the possession of the eager and expectant children. At seven o'clock about fifty pensioners sat down to dinner. The committee of management were warmly thanked for the excellent arrangements, which reflected great credit on Colonel Riddell, the Honorary Secretary. The band of the Marine Battalion played selections of music during the evening.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY:—At a quarter to 6 o'clock on Friday morning last after the Kalyan local had passed the Clerk Road level-crossing of the G. I. P. Railway, the gate-keeper Luxmon Dewji heard some one moaning and on turning round noticed a man lying on the down line about seventy-five yards away from the gate. The gate-keeper went up to him and found that the man's left arm had been completely severed from below the shoulder joint and he had besides several wounds and bruises on the left side of his head and neck. The man was conscious and stated that he got on to the line through the fencing and was crossing the line, when he was knocked down and run over by the train. He gave his name as Bhiwa Luxmon and said that he had arrived in Bombay only two days ago from his native country to earn his livelihood. He was brought to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday, the cause of death being due to shock consequent on severe and extensive injuries. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At Girgaum Road, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Pestonji Sorabji Bhumgara, a Parsee, aged twenty-five, who resided with his brother Jamsetji in that locality. The deceased was formerly employed in the Oriental Mills as a clerk on a salary of Rs. 15 per month, but the mills having been closed owing to the Famine, Pestonji was thrown out of work. During the last month he opened a grocer's shop in partnership with one Bomonji under the style of Young Brothers and Co. The partnership was dissolved about a fortnight ago and since then deceased appeared gloomy and dejected. On Monday about noon he complained of head-ache and at 4 p.m. he was found to be drowsy and unable to speak. A doctor was sent for, and he found the deceased suffering from opium poisoning. He died in about ten minutes after the arrival of the doctor. A small book was found in the deceased's coat pocket. In that book he stated that he had been searching for an employment for some days past, but having failed to secure one, he committed suicide by taking opium. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FIRE IN A BURMA RICE MILL.

ONE of the most destructive fires perhaps yet recorded in Rangoon in connection with the rice milling factories occurred on Monday morning in Messrs. Butloch Brothers' extensive rice milling premises in Lower Poozoondang on the right bank of the Poozoondang Creek. At the time of the outbreak a strong breeze was blowing from the east, which was largely responsible for the wholesale damage estimated roughly at Rs. 8,00,000 was wrought to the old Cargo Rice Mill and the new Whit. Rice Mill and its valuable machinery and paddy godowns, standing to the west of it, and immediately to the north of the iron foundry.

Mr. Mutter, Superintending Engineer, was promptly on the scene, with the other European staff, who one and all brought the company's first-class fire extinguishing appliances into operation to grapple with the flames which broke out in a godown next to the Cargo Rice Mill from some unknown cause and spread with irresistible rapidity. The efforts of the mill staff to suppress the flames proved futile, and by the time the Municipal brigade under Mr. Bateman and his assistant, Mr. Thomas, got to work together with the fire-brigade contingent and the boys of the St. Pauls School, the conflagration had taken such a complete hold of the buildings first attacked that it made it a gigantic task for the brigades to cope with. The first building was burnt to the ground, and the old Cargo Rice Mill with its plant shared the same fate. The engine and boiler room standing next to the latter was next attacked, but fortunately the boilers and the valuable driving machinery remained intact. A portion of the corrugated iron roof was, however, burnt down. It was, indeed, marvellous that the flames did not materially destroy the machinery here, considering the building was situated literally between the fires. The new White Rice Mill, a four-storeyed building danking on the north, caught fire from some structures standing at the back of it on the Bank Creak. By 4 p.m. the fire was checked. The damage, though great, is fully covered by insurance.

CHANGING LONDON.

CRIPPLEGATE, that remaining old world corner of the City, surrounded on every side by modern warehouses of the most unromantic type, is at last to undergo some striking alterations. No more effective view exists in the City than that from Fore-street towards Cripplegate, where the massive tower of St. Giles's Church rises from behind a quaint group of seventeenth-century houses. These old buildings, the "Four Shoppes" mentioned in musty old parchments, belong to the parish. They are to be demolished, says a "Daily News" correspondent, both to add to the width of the roadway and to open up a better view of the famous church, which, after having marvellously escaped destruction in the Great Fire of 1666, had a similar experience in the Jewin-street fire of three years ago. In the works to be undertaken here it is proposed to open two of the blocked-up windows of the church, and to fill one of them with stained glass, recording these two deliverences. The very curiously-decorated old gatehouse leading into the churchyard will not be destroyed, but will be rebuilt in line with the widened street.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MASONIC SERVICE AT CALCUTTA.

SERMON BY THE METROPOLITAN.

IN connection with the meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal in Calcutta a Masonic Service was held the otherday at the Cathedral. The memebers of the fraternity assembled at 10. A. M., at the Bishop's Palace, amounted to about 230. Worshipful Brother Martyn Wells, P. M., and Brother A. H. Gayer, S. W., had been specially appointed to act as district Grand Directors of Ceremonies and marshalled the bretheren who marched in procession to the Cathedral. The regalia, banner, and various insignia added an imposing interest to the procession which was witnessed by a large number of the general public. The Lodges formed into two lines facing inwards on arriving at the Cathedral, the Grand Lodge passing up the centre.

The service was a bright and impressive one, the lesson being read by Archdeacon Stone.

The Metropolitan took as his text "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world" S. James 1-27. He said:—

I have sometimes thought that if it were possible to choose above all other words such as are most representative of our craft upon its moral or religious side they would be these. For they belong, as it were, to the domain of universal religion. They are the common property of all ennobling faiths; of the Christian faith, I hold, pre-eminently, because of the motive afforded, as Christians believe, by the infinite compassion of the Son of God, whose birthday has so lately been celebrated, in condescending to become the Son of Man, that He might share and sanctify the sorrows of humanity, and make an atonement for the sins of all the world; but in a true sense also of all faiths which aspire to make the world better and brighther by their influence. They set the seal of Apostolic authority upon charity, and not ceremony, righteousness and not ritual as being the one thing needful in God's sight. As the Prophet Micah said of old "He hath shewed thee O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" So says St. James' "Pure religion," i.e., pure religious worship, "and undefiled, before God, and the Father is this; to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

But brethren, you, and I, as brother Masons, may claim these words with a peculiar emphasis as our own.

We believe in God, in one God, the Infinite, the Eternal before whose awful throne we bow our heads, and never more than at the confluence of the centuries, in humble adoration, the God who is and was, and is to come, the Almighty.

We believe in Him, as a Father loving every soul of man with an affection of which human love in its highest aspect is but a shadow. There is no one of us, Christian or non-Christian, who can not repeat that sublime and simple prayer, the universal prayer of all nations: "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name."

And in the strength of such a belief we believe that the Worship which is pure and immaculate in the sight of God and the Father is this; "To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Brethren, there are many institutions and associations upon earth which seek for points of difference among men. But Freemasonry seeks for points of unity. We who meet here are well aware that upon certain subjects, and those subjects of supreme human interest, we do not agree. We are separated one from another by a wide gulf. God knows I wish it were not so, but so it is. But we look each other in the face like honest men, we speak no unkind word one of another, we use all fair influence—never, never, would we do anything that is unfair—to recommend the creed we hold as true; but we recognise the right of every man who has reached the maturity of his years to decide for himself, within the limits of the moral law, what belief he will accept and what practice in religion he will pursue. We take our stand on the great principle of religious liberty. Will you forgive my saying to you, as citizens of Calcutta, that, just because we are strong believrs in religious liberty we must never compromise our belief when it proves adverse to our pre-possessions? If a man chooses to adopt, or to change, his mode of belief; if he becomes, let me say, a Christian by conviction or ceases to be a Christian, he ought not to be made the victim of any ill-will or inequality or presecution; he ought not to be banned or censured; we ought to treat him with the same respect which we unfalteringly claim for ourselves. No one is really a believer in religious liberty unless he believes in the right of people to differ from himself.

But the quarrels and controversies of religion we leave to others. We, as Masons, rejoice in the thought of an underlying religious agreement. The great doctrines of the being of God and personal immortality, are not, as I conceive, an adequate religious creed; they fall far short of the absolute truth as it is in Christ Jesus; but they are the foundations without which no creed which aspires to Heaven can be built up.

But the creed which we hold as Mansons asserts itself in two ways.

First, in charity. "Pure religion and undefiled before God, and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction." The Greek word translated "to visit" means rather "to look after." It is a word expressive of penetrating sympathy; it suggests the need of care, of painstaking, personal activity in the relief or solace of human suffering.

I value Free Masonry because of its wide and generous charities. I know, and those who are not Masons do not, and cannot, know how often it is instrumental in lightening the burdens, and mitigating the sorrows, and assuaging the deep and terrible ills of humanity. But I value it not the less, but all the more, because it does this good work in secret, not by advertisement or display, but with such delicacy that I may say of it in the great Teacher's word; its "left hand knoweth not what its right hand doeth." Such charity, like mercy itself, "is twice blest. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." In India how many are the fatherless and widows, how deep is their sorrow, how pitiful their need! Thus it is that our Craft, by its silent ministry, does a work that is accordant with the will of God, and the example of Jesus Christ. Nor would it seem to me that I felt or acted as a Christian if I were restrained by any motive of religious parsimony from pronouncing my benediction upon such work.

But there is one thing more which the text enjoins; it is "to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Nobody can listen to the exhortations addressed to neophytes at their initiation into Freemasonry without realising how strong is the insistence of the Masonic creed upon virtue. Freemasonry is, in fact, a system of morals; its symbols, its precepts emphasise duty. A good Mason will be a good citizen. He will "keep himself unspotted from the world."

The language of Freemasonry is the language of "pure religion and undefiled." Not to forsake the world, nor to treat it as a thing unclean and unholy, but so to live in it that it may not lower our moral standard, or corrupt our moral life—that is our hope, endeavour, our aspiration.

Bretheren, I do not seek to exaggerate the merits of Freemasonry; but neither can I disguise or disparage them. It is our effort to cultivate a civic spirit not unworthy of the greatest Empire under Heaven; it is our effort to prosecute a catholic charity in the name of the Almighty Father of us all.

May we not then pray with a sanguine hope that He will bless us, and the Craft of which we are members, in the new century, and will draw us closer one to another in truth and charity, and will give us the grace to know and do His holy will?

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY AMENDMENT.

A New York correspondent writing on December 14 says:—

Yesterday's proceedings in the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty have nearly extinguished all hope that it will be ratified in any form which the President and Secretary Hay can accept. The Davis amendment, affirming the right of the United States to take all necessary measures to secure the defence of the Isthmian Canal, was adopted by even a larger majority than foreseen, viz., by 65 to 17.

If the opposition to the Treaty were content with this alteration, the Government would accept ratification with the amendment. But a rush of other amendments has occurred, all of which aim at so distorting the principles and provisions of the Treaty as to make it worthless. Senator Elkins, Republican, proposes that in order to give definiteness to the Davis amendment, a clause should be inserted declaring the right of the United States to fortify the canal and to control it without reference to foreign Powers.

Senator Money proposes that the Treaty be simply rejected, and that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention be declared abrogated. Another amendment is to the effect that Article Three, which provides that foreign Powers shall be invited to adhere to the Treaty, shall be annulled. Several weeks will be spent in discussing these and other amendments. The prospect is that eventually the Government will be compelled to abandon the Treaty.

A letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie appears in yesterday's "Tribune," the Government organ, in which he throws the weight of his influence against any Convention recognising the right of England, or other foreign Powers, to interfere with the American plans for an Isthmian Canal. He writes: "Better far no Canal than one constructed under the Hay-Pauncefote Convention. But there will be a Canal, solely American; built by American money, and held exclusively by America. Great Britain needs only to see we are in earnest, and it will submit."

The notion that the Nicaraguan Canal Bill will be settled in the present Congress is now given up by all but those Jingo enthusiasts who would hail with delight the passage of the Hepburn or any other measure which would override the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Hay-Pauncefote Convention, and carry out the extremest sentiments of what is now called Americanism, in defiance of all international obligations.

Washington advices of yesterday confirm the report that the Nicaraguan Government in offering to lease right of way to the United States in perpetuity has stipulated that the offer is contingent on neutralisation without fortification. The Democratic Press see in this development the crafty hand of England, and urge that vigorous and uncompromising action against it will make the Nicaraguan Government amenable to the American demands.

The apathy of English opinion on this Isthmian Canal question is a source of amazement to the American Press and politicians. A leading New York paper, which sought to glean by interviews with prominent Englishmen, and from the Press, some notion of the current of feeling, reports through its correspondents that only a tepid interest is attached to the Congress debate on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and that the whole matter is regarded as certain to be amicably settled between the Foreign Office and the State Department without in the slightest straining relations between the two countries.

Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay have drafted a new provision for the Anglo-American Extradition Treaty, enacting that persons obtaining money under false pretences shall be liable to extradition.

The Washington correspondent of the "Sun" says that it being manifest that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty cannot be ratified in its present form the supporters of the treaty have agreed to strike out the article which provides that the ratification shall be brought to the notice of the other Powers, who are to be invited to give their adherence to the treaty. It has also been agreed to drop the amendment practically abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Reuter's Agency states that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which was signed on February 5, 1900, but required ratification by the United States Senate, provided that the Nicaragua Ship Canal might be constructed by the United States either directly or under its auspices, and should be neutralised under conditions similar to those adopted in regard to the Suez Canal, though the United States were given liberty to maintain military police to preserve order. In March, however, the Convention was reported back by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment by Senator Davis and others on the lines of Article X. of the Suez Canal Convention, reserving to America the defensive control of the canal, and thereby practically nullifying the neutrality clause, which is the chief feature of the treaty. It is this amendment which has now been adopted. The text is as follows:—

"Insert at the end of Section 5, Article 2, the following:—It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of this Article shall apply to measures which the United States may find necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

THE END OF ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

IN a short leading article entitled "The End of England's Isolation" the Austrian Clerical organ, the "Vaterland," which can scarcely be suspected of partiality for England, and which warmly espoused the Boer cause during the war, puts before its readers to-day the plain unvarnished truth with regard to Mr. Kruger and the altered situation. The "Vaterland" says that it is with deep mortification that President Kruger must contemplate in the quiet town of The Hague the melancholy turn which events have taken. There was a time when the Boers were privately encouraged to resist the demands of Great Britain, and when every satisfaction was felt at the difficulties encountered by proud Albion in those regions where she had reckoned upon a speedy victory. But British arms and British statecraft succeeded in promptly turning the tables, so that England now finds herself in a more powerful and brilliant position than ever, and is receiving the homage of the world, whereas Mr. Kruger in his sad fate meets with nothing but cool sympathy. The mere idea that a word on behalf of the South African Republics might be taken amiss by England frightens all of the Powers. Mr. Chamberlain's dream of an alliance between England Germany, and the United States, which at one time was laughed to scorn, seems to be approaching realization, even if it is not drawn up in a treaty.

Passing to the "alliance" between England and Portugal, the "Vaterland" says that it is perfectly clear what has brought those two countries together. Portugal has valuable possessions in Africa which she does not understand how to turn to account. Since the French have held Madagascar it is of the greatest consequence for England that Portuguese territory in South-East Africa should be protected against a possible French attack. English statesmen know that some day or other a struggle between England and France for predominance in Africa will be unavoidable, and they are taking their precautions for that eventuality by securing all points which may then be of importance. The advantage derived by Portugal from her alliance with England is safety for her colonies in Africa and Asia. The example of Spain has recently shown how, in presence of the ever-increasing land-greed of the Great Powers, the weaker States may lose their colonies. In conclusion, the "Vaterland" observes that "in these days of world policy, which used to be called by another name, weak nations must join strong ones if they wish to guard against prompt annihilation."

THE CASE OF TOD SLOAN

A New York correspondent writes:—Tod Sloan has said to an interviewer:—"The English Jockey Club's action will not change my plans in the slightest. I shall go to California as previously planned and shall sail for England about May 1. On arriving there I shall apply for a hearing and licence. I think I ought to be heard in my defence. If the licence is not granted then it will be about time for me to take to the woods. I told the Newmarket Stewards that I accepted a mount on Codoman with the understanding that I should receive a thousand pounds if I won and nothing if I lost. I lost, and received nothing. I told them I had ridden other races under similar conditions, and did not think it a violation of rules. I told the Stewards I had not placed a bet on any of my mounts, nor against any horse in any race on the English Turf since I had been granted a licence to ride there. The Stewards took no action while I was in England, and I was not apprised by any official that I probably could not get a licence next season. Some years ago in this country I bet on my mount, and was censured. Charges of betting in England are absolutely unfounded. Before I mounted Codoman Mr. Gardiner told me I was on for a thousand pounds to nothing. The same offer was made to me when I rode the Prince of Wales's mare, Nunsuch, in the Cambridgeshire the year before. I think the wonderful stories about me in the American papers are partly the cause of the present trouble. They were blue pencilled and mailed to the other side, and gave me harmful and undesired prominence."

THE STRATEGICAL VALUE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

IN the December "Nineteenth Century" there is an article on the strategical value of the Channel Islands, by Mr. Laird Clowes, in which the writer suggests the creation of a protected depot and station between the islands of Sark, Herm, and Jethou. The writer's contention is that such a base could not but prove most valuable in the event of a war with France since it would be situated within 50 miles, or 2 1-2 hours' steam, from Cherbourg, and within 140 miles, or 5 1-2 hours' steam, from Brest. That such a depot would be of value in the circumstances goes without saying, provided always that there was a French force in Cherbourg, which, however, seems to us to be doubtful. We cannot, however, admit that the writer makes out a good case for fortifying the Islands in the vicinity, says 'Army and Navy Gazette." Nor do we quite understand what he means by saying that "even if they were only properly gunned the Channel Islands, in time of war, might throw serious difficulties in the way of sea communication between the two large French Atlantic ports, and might go far towards paralysing any attempt of the Commander-in-Chief at the two places to combine their squadrons.'

Mr. Clowes very properly points out in the earlier part of his article that should Great Britain succeed in retaining the command of the sea, France would thereby be reduced to a condition of impotence so far as offensive operations are concerned. In other words, the real protection of the Channel Islands depends entirely on our being able to retain the command of the sea, and this can only be retained by the presence of a superior naval force. Why, then, go to the expense of fortifying any portion of the islands. The scheme is, indeed, but a variant of that to make Braye a fortified port, on which many thousands of pounds have been wasted. Surely if it be found in wartime that we require a base for operations against Cherbourg in the Channel Islands we can find one there without going to the cost of making either forts or placing guns for the purpose, provided, of course, that we retained command of the seas. Mr. Clowes says that he does not want to see the Channel Islands, or any of them, fortified against invasion. But against anything else such protection as could be rapidly improvised would certainly appear to be sufficient protection. Experience has shown that when Military engineers begin defensive works they seldom know when to stop, and with the present demands upon the public purse there are many more pressing needs than the establishment of a fortified base at Sark.

HOCUSSING AS A FINE ART.

THANKS to the outspoken remarks of Lord Durham, as well as to several suspicious cases of in-and-out running, American Turf methods (remarks a writer in "The Road") have of late been attracting an unpleasant amount of unfavourable attention. Rightly or wrongly, the average follower of racing is firmly convinced that these are not calculated to promote the purity of the turf. On the other hand, it is argued that nefarious methods are not confined to, and indeed did not originate in, America. England also has had her masters of such arts, such as the ingenious Dan Dawson, who went in for wholesale poisoning, and quitted life abruptly at the end of a halter and at the beginning of the century. And he has had many successors. Horse-racing offers so many opportunities to gain unfair advantages with the prospect of large financial returns that unscrupulous men are always to be found who are willing to risk discovery and disgrace for the chance of reaching the coveted prize. This has always been so, and they will be officials of rare acuteness who in the future can make it impossible. Still, there can be no doubt that of recent years more safeguards have been adopted, a more rigorous supervision has prevailed, and consequently opportunities for foul pay have been fewer in England than has been the case in America. It is, therefore, in the adaptation of modern science to swinding ends that the American rascal exceeds the native product.

NOBBLING METHODS: OLD AND NEW.

Turf scandals have been known ever since horses were first brought into speed contests. Bridles with poison on the bits have accounted for many defeats of splendid thoroughbreds by inferior animals. At one time a trainer wishing to accomplish a coup in the betting ring would select a thoroughbred known to be capable and enter him for a race, in the running which he would wear what are known as boots on the forelegs. These boots would be heavily weighted with shot, and would so anchor the horse's feet that he would show far beneath his true worth. This operation might be repeated until a time would come when a raid would be made upon the bookmakers ("layers of odds" they are now called). With the wagers properly made, the heavy boots would be removed and the thoroughbred would run away from horses that had previously defeated him with ease. Then a scheme was created for using soft metal between the hoof and the shoe. Loss of speed would result, and the reversal would come after the horse had been re-shod in a proper manner. It was nearly a decade ago that mysterious stories began to be told about saddles with electric battery attachments and the wonderful speed developed by their use. A few such saddles have been made and used, but not many. The drugging of horses was found to be safer and more effective. Drenching was first resorted to. Just before being sent to the starting-post the horse was given a dose, carefully estimated as to quantity, of whisky, brandy, or some similar liquor. The result would be a stimulation of strength and speed, unless an overdose was given or the start was so long delayed that the effect wore away. In either of the last-named circumstances the liquor would accomplish just the opposite of what was desired. This method of drenching is still sometimes resorted to, although it is now looked upon as crude.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING SPEED a preparation, of which cocaine is the main ingredient, is used, being administered hypodermically. The injection is often made at the back of the jaw. From this point the drug is taken up more rapidly and a quicker effect is obtained. Unfortunately for the dishonest trainer, a noticeable swelling is produced, which does not disappear for several hours. When there is fear of detection the injection is made in the neck, where it is covered by the mane. It requires only ten minutes for the drug to take full effect, and the reaction does not come for at least half an hour. This makes it possible for a horse to be sent out for a race filled with stimulated energy and strength that will not disappear until there has been ample time for the contest to be decided. Thoroughbreds are just as susceptible to the drug habit as are human beings. When a horse has run a couple of races under the effect of cocaine or any other stimulant it is impossible for him to do himself justice unless he has had the injection which renews his vigour. This adds another opportunity for fraud, and accounts for the reputations some racers have for in-and-out racing. It frequently happens that one day a horse will be so sluggish that he is barely able to maintain a position in the rear bunch of racers, and the next day will be full of fire and dash, and will go out in front of his field at the start, remaining there to the finish. In conclusion it may be remarked that no attempt is ever made to conceal the fact that a horse has been "nerved." That means that a thoroughbred with a hoof diseased beyond cure passes under the surgeon's knife. The nerves in the leg are cut, and the animal then may run for a time without pain. Inevitably the hoof begins to rot, and in time it simply drops off. On local race tracks horses have more than once been seen hobbling home on three legs, having thrown off a foot in the effort to be first under the wire.

A MARBLE CITY.

FROM the Marina, at Avenza, to Carrara—a distance of five miles—(says the writer of an interesting article in "Pearson's Magazine") there is a local railway. There is also a road. Along this road at all hours of the day and every day, and at some hours of the night, toil bullock teams with drays—eighteen span to a dray—laden with marble. It might remind one of Pretoria, or a back blocks township in New South Wales, but that local characteristics prevent the resemblance going further than the mere familiarity of the sight of bullock traction. Here, as elsewhere in Italy, a man sits between the yoke of each span, armed with an iron-soms rolled into one, an assumption which the brave general's biography up till now hardly bears out.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE General who, next after Boulanger, is the biggest figurehead we have seen in France for the past 25 years, has been at his old tricks, and has made a theatrical speech in which he has assured his countrymen that England is an island which, under modern conditions, can easily be invaded, and that success will attend the invasion if carried out on the lines to be found detailed in a plan which lies in the archives of the French War Office, and which he (General Mercier) has vised and in part prepared.

That the speech was only met by wild hurrahs from a small and advanced section of the "Maison-des Depute's" argues well for the calmer spirit which has come only just in time to hover over the councils of France; but that it should be made at all, and that a large proportion of the French Press and the French public can be found to applaud it, while the others who do not join in the shouting preserve only a discreet and negative silence, is a clear proof that we of this generation must follow Old Noll's dictum, and keep our powder very, very dry.

M. Mercier is one of that unscrupulous band who entered heart and soul into the persecution of the poor Jew, Dreyfus, and who refuses, after his innocence has been proved and reaffirmed, to listen to the verdict because he knows that in France Jews are hated, and that to be against the Hebraic race is to be on the popular side.

It comes with a peculiar grace from General Mercier, this cool proposition to invade England, considering that most of his money is invested over here, that in the days of the Dreyfus excitement he actually entered into active negotiations with a firm of Falmouth estate agents for the purchase of a property in Devonshire, and that his wife is an English-woman born and bred—the gibers have even gone so far as to wickedly suggest that that is why he is so Anglophobe, but that is, of course, a jest only "a la Francais." It is well, however, to examine closely

WHAT IT IS

that General Mercier has proposed to France, and to find out how far he was playing to the gallery, how far he was espousing the Nationalist propaganda of Government overthrow, and how far he was really sincere. We are inclined to think that he was a little bit of all three, but that he believed in the possibility of what he said. He pointed out with perfect truth that the conditions of warfare had so altered that it made successful invasion no longer chimerical, but possible. The Channel could be bridged over under steam in four or five hours, and a sudden descent on a given point by fifty transports, each carrying 4,500 men, protected by the "elite" of the French fleet, could be managed so swiftly that a paralysing blow could be dealt, and 200 000 men landed before the authorities in London could be aware of it. After this the transports, still under the same powerful convoy, could return for a second body of men, munitions and train, and in three days half a million drilled and disciplined Frenchmen would be playing havoc with English homesteads, and converging on Aldershot, if the landing were eff

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.

The markets continue closed to-day, and we have only Reuter's telegrams giving the following information:—

LONDON, DEC. 31.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£97 5-8—1-16 unchg'd.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£108 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£64 1-4 plus 3-8
Bar Silver In London	29 1-2 unchg'd.
Do In New York	64 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 plus 1 ,,
Do In New York	4·85 3-8 plus 1-2
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-8 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-8 p. c. ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000.

Reuter advices that the Home Market for Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, is quiet and that Linseed is flat. Quotations are 41 1-2s. in Rapeseed and 48 1-2s. in Linseed. There are sellers for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, via Canal, April-May shipment.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.

In New York the Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain 13,000 bales.
,, to Continent 7,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	10—5-16 unchgd.
Futures, month of March	9·45 plus 8
,, ,, of June	9·34 plus 8

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	...
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	29 9-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. India arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Goorkha left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Manora left here yesterday morning.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, left here for Colombo and Australia, at midnight on Dec. 30.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Paramatta, from Calcutta arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Pachumba s ...	Rickford ...	Karachi, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Umballa transp't.	Campbell ...	Jubaland via Aden
Jan 1	Imperatrix s ...	Bellin ...	Trieste, &c.
	Amra s ...	Pigott ...	Karachi, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd January.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day on Saturday next, the 5th instant. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1901.

2nd Entries closed on Tuesday, 1st January 1901, at 7 p.m.

The Welter Plate—Distance half mile.

(1st Entries 8.)

9 Mr Mathradas Gooculdas' ch ch g Tadpole by Dagsbar—Tam O'Shanter 13-3.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,93,900	2,13,000	4,000	8,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	223	462	9	634
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	22,06,598	42,14,759	61,329	64,83,686
Total for 24 weeks	23,69,528	44,27,759	61,329	68,03,686
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,616	2,34,095	5,332	3,35,043
Per mile of Ry. do.	207	508	12	727
Total to corresponding date do.	21,65,637	51,31,933	60,907	73,57,637

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 15,043
Do. to date ..... ,, 5,53,951

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	3,99,000	7,000	5,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	243	4	308
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,595	68,61,018	1,31,021	95,62,545
Total for 24 weeks	26,70,506	72,60,018	1,38,021	1,00,68,545
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,414	4,33,339	5,653	5,66,426
Per mile of Ry do.	74	267	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	26,58,786	85,81,162	1,55,527	1,13,95,475

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 60,426
Do. to date ..... ,, 13,26,930

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 54·26 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,000	...	9,500
Or per mile of Railway	46	129	...	175
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	67,823	98,701	...	1,66,326
Total for 23 weeks	70,125	1,05,701	...	1,75,826
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,231	5,352	...	9,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	78	98	...	176
Total to corresponding date do.	90,854	1,15,796	...	2,06,650

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 83
Do. to date ..... ,, 29,824

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANARJEE—January 1, at Ban jee's Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr Nababhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee, J P, Assistant Manager of the Manockjee Petit Mills. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

THE distributions of New Year's Honours seems to have been made with more than customary discrimination. Each one carries its own justification, whether we consider those issued in England or in India. Good work in China, South Africa, the Soudan and in regard to Australian Federation is recognised and appreciated. We briefly referred to the principal ones distributed in this country. Unfortunately the name of Major Crimmin, V. C., as a recipient of a C.I.E., was omitted from our telegram. No Companionship was more richly deserved. Had it not been for his zealous and untiring labours as Port Health Officer, plague would probably to-day have been prevalent in European cities. Major Crimmin is essentially a worker and his report on the Port Medical Department's operations, published the other day, affords but a meagre idea of the excellent results attained. To the other Indian recipients of the principal honours we have already referred. In the Kaiser-i-Hind list we find names which we had expected to find under the heading of St. John of Jerusalem. But apparently the new order is to take its place as a reward for plague operations. Foremost among those comes Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S., who so successfully discharged the duties of special Medical Officer in charge of plague operations in Bombay. Dr. (Miss) Corthorn receives the silver medal. That gifted lady distinguished herself by her plague work in Dharwar, in Karachi and in Poona. She also acted for some months as First Physician at the Cama Hospital in Bombay. Several other ladies' names appear in the list, both plague and famine services being duly recognised. Among others is that of Miss E. Smith who laboured in the Plague hospitals in all parts of the country and was in charge of the Police Hospital during the riots of 1898. While the Indian honours' list includes the name of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, the British list awards a decoration to an American, Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, from whom the Army expects many more improvements in the matter of guns.

MR. FREDK. A. EDWARDS contributes to the "Asiatic Quarterly" an interesting sketch of the career of Rabeh, or Rabah the Arab Chief, whose exploits in Central Africa were terminated by the French in the early part of 1900. From the position of a slave, Rabeh rose to that of a great conqueror, and his commanding power and military skill earned for him the title of the "Arab Napoleon." During the last twenty years accounts of his doings have from time to time leaked out to the civilized world and these records pieced together disclose a most remarkable character. His extensive conquests, says Mr. Edwards, for some years exerted a disturbing influence over European relations in the little known region around Lake Chad. In conquering the old State of Bornu, Rabeh had overstepped the proper frontier of what is regarded as the British sphere, lately transferred from the Royal Niger Company to the Imperial Government, whilst his conquests extended over the northern portion of the territory allotted to Germany, and now forming a portion of the Cameroons, into the French sphere to the eastward. Rabeh appears to have come into notice in the Egyptian Soudan when the first attempts to civilize that region were being made by the Khedive Ismail. From a slave of the notorious Zubeir Pasha he became his trusted servant and lieutenant, and when Zubeir subdued Darfur, Rabeh was despatched to collect the taxes. Since 1874 Zubeir has been detained at Cairo by the Egyptian Government. When his master went to the Egyptian capital Rabeh accompanied Sulieman, the son of Zubeir, to Shakka, where the latter had been appointed ruler. Sulieman after being once removed and reinstated by General Gordon revolted in 1878, when his slave-raiding expeditions were curtailed, Gordon sent Gassi Pasha to suppress him. In the campaign Rabeh had command of a force of 300 of Sulieman's soldiers, and when eventually Sulieman decided to surrender, Rabeh after vainly urging him to the contrary, rather than submit, left him, and was accompanied by a number of followers. He marched off in a south-westerly direction and though pursued by Gessi he managed to escape. During the next five years he was constantly fighting with the kingdoms of Wadai and Borgo (or Borku) to the north of Wadai. Not much is known of his relations with the Mahdi, but though he fought for his own hand he preached Islam and belief in the Mahdi. After the fall of Khartoum and death of Gordon Rabeh was sent by the Mahdi to act as Governor of the province of Darfur.

When the Mahdi, fearing that he would become too powerful recalled him to Omdurman he refused to go believing that the Mahdi had designs on his life. He, however, left Darfur marching westwards with a considerable army. Renewed summonses from the Khalifa met with persistent refusal, but the Mahdi retaliated by confiscating everything Rabeh sent to Omdurman and seizing the powder which he wanted. Rabeh was thus cut off, but as his power was declining he received unexpected help from the soldiers of Mahmud Wad Ahmed, the Khalifa's brother. The latter had been deported to Darfur and afterwards ordered to retire to Kordofan and his black followers disliking the change deserted and joined Rabeh. Thereafter Rabeh overran the country of the Bandas and the Sakkaras, his conquering progress to the south being only checked by failure of provisions. He turned to the north-west and conquered the Sultan El Senussi who was responsible for the death of the French explorer Paul Crampel and his followers in 1891. The 150 rifles belonging to Crampel's expedition were given by the Sultan to Rabeh and to this accession to his resources his subsequent successful march towards Lake Chad is said to be due. Up to this time Rabeh had been dealing with negro tribes, but turning his attention to the Moslem kingdoms of the Central Soudan he invaded the country of Bagirmi. The Sultan of Bagirmi held out in the fortified town of Mainfa for five months. When pressed by hunger he and 150 of his men made a sortie and reached Massenga, his capital. With an ally in the person of Hayato, a rebel son of the Sultan of Sokoto, Rabeh next invaded Bornu. At Logon he invited the Sultan to a conference, seized him and put him in irons and entered the town without opposition. Making Logon his head-quarters he advanced towards Kuku with 2,000 men. Sheikh Ahsem sent out a force of 12,000 to oppose the conqueror but it was defeated with great loss and a second great battle in which Ahsem led an army of 50,000 also resulted in the Sheikh's defeat. Ahsem fled and Rabeh entered Kuku unopposed. Another battle was fought at Zinder where after 3,000 men had fallen Rabeh was again victorious. Rabeh subsequently, had to meet attacks from the nephews of Ahsem one of whom retook Kuku and the "Arab Napoleon" moved eighty miles south, where he established himself at Dikwa, near the southern shore of Lake Chad. Dikwa, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, is situate on the boundary between the English and German spheres of interest.

As there was some fear that Rabeh would attack the great empire of Sokoto the British Government in 1894 sent a mission to try to come to an understanding with him. No Englishman, however took part in the mission which was under the leadership of an Arab Sherif. It was, however, a failure, for no reply was ever received. Two members of the mission died and the others entered Rabeh's service. In 1898 the Sultan of Turkey sent an Ambassador whom Rabeh received in a most respectful manner. Between 1898 and 1899 however, the Chief's prestige began to decline in consequence of defeats by the Sultan of Mandara. By a second invasion of Bagermi, which had been recognised as in the French sphere of influence, by the capture and death of M. de Behagle and the massacre in July, 1899, of the Bretonnet mission, which was on its way from the French Congo to Lake Chad, to meet the Foureau-Lamy Mission, Rabeh invited a conflict with the French Government. His power interfered with French designs on Lake Chad. Towards the close of October, 1899, a French force, under Captain Robillot, attacked and crushingly defeated the "Arab Napoleon" at Kuna, a stronghold which he defended with 12,000 men. After this shock Rabeh retired to Dikwa, but the last chapter was not long delayed. The Foureau-Lamy expedition, which had crossed the Sahara from Algeria, and what was left of the Voulet-Chanoine mission from the Upper Niger joined Captain Robillot's force and at Kussuri early last year an attack was made upon Rabeh which closed his career. The fight was severe and Major Lamy, who commanded the French force, and Captain de Comtet were killed, Rabeh's army was scattered and he himself was slain. His body suffered the indignity of being decapitated by a soldier who brought it to the French camp. Mr. Edwards in closing his sketch of this remarkable man refers to him as one of the last, perhaps, of the great Arab conquerors. His history pieced together from the points where his career crossed the progress of European civilization is intensely interesting and indicates how great is still our ignorance of the struggles and conquests that are going on in the mysterious heart of Africa. Kingdoms are rising and falling and it is only when they trench upon the "Spheres of Influence" that the European powers have on paper marked out for themselves that we hear of their exciting doings.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, in presenting the annual report on the working of the P. and O. Steamship Company to its shareholders, delivered an able address by way of explanation. Notwithstanding the rise in the price of coal, "necessitating" an advance in the passage money of the unfortunate Anglo-Indian, the Company is able to pay the very handsome dividend of 9 per cent. and to add £350,000 to its reserve funds. The year has been abnormally good for all shipping companies, but still such excellent results could not be achieved without splendid management, in carrying out which the Directors certainly do not forget to look after the shareholders' interests. Sir Thomas points to the extensive falling off of cargo from Bombay on account of the famine, the practical cessation of the cotton mill industry, and the disturbances in China, but, on the other hand, the trade of Calcutta has not been affected, and the export in tea has been absolutely phenomenal. The Company's business with Australia has again largely developed, and Sir Thomas expects great things from that Colony, where enterprise in pastoral, agricultural and mining pursuits is extraordinary. The growth of the trade in refrigerated produce has been wonderfully rapid. Beginning with the export of frozen meat, it has extended to fruit, butter, and poultry, while the trade in the pestilential rabbit, which threatened the destruction of the pastoral industry of Australia, appears to be something like a blessing in disguise. The war in South Africa and disturbances in China had, Sir Thomas said, materially affected the passenger traffic with Bombay, but he was hopeful that all they had lost in the past would return to them in the new year. Sir Thomas made a point that the Company had maintained its mail service, the payment for which, he says, becomes gradually less while the service becomes more arduous. In regard to India the subsidy of Government must surely prevent any loss accruing to the company by reason of running the mails between England and India, and the subsidy is, at least, quite commensurate with ships like the Valetta, which took over seven days to steam from Aden to Bombay!

As the weeks go past the reports regarding the condition of agricultural prospects in some areas are gradually becoming worse, and this is particularly so in reference to the Bombay Presidency. Throughout Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak rain is urgently wanted for late sown autumn and spring crops, and if it is much longer delayed it will be necessary to once again face the more serious question of famine. Of course, in many parts of the Presidency there are splendid crops, but it is particularly unfortunate that in those areas which were severely affected by the failure of the previous rains the people should have a second year of disaster. Prices, however, have not yet advanced, and that after all is, perhaps, the truest indication of the poverty of the land. In Madras the ryot is having a good time, except the unfortunate agriculturist in the Deccan, which is short of water. Prospects are good in Bengal, while slight rain was received in the North Western Provinces. Rain fell generally throughout the Punjab, and this has added to the excellence of prospects. Reaping and threshing continues in Burma, and the Central Provinces are slowly recovering from the evil effects of famine. In Assam plucking and manufacture of tea is finished, and the prospects of sugar-cane are fair. Cotton is being picked in Berar, and in Mysore agriculture is promising, though in some parts cattle are unhealthy.

THE name of Major John Crimmin, V. C., was omitted from our otherwise full list of the recipients of the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

BRIGADER-GENERAL JEFFREYS, Commanding Nerbudda District, is likely to proceed Home on eight months' leave in the spring.

COLONEL MCSWINEY, Hyderabad Cavalry, Major Sykes, I. M. S., and Captain Burne, 1st Sikhs, are returning from China in the "Ujina."

THERE are about 15,000 acres under cotton in Burma, and as the autumn rainfall was unduly heavy nothing better than a twelve anna crop can be estimated.

MAJOR CLEM BROWNE, R.E., officiating Deputy Manager, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, has been ordered to Tientsin for work on railways and will leave immediately.

IT is good news that the area under rice in Lower Burma this year is larger than last year's area, and that the crop will be normal. It means that 34 millions cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export.

No date has yet been fixed for the assembling of the Committee at Home on artillery rearmament, so General Tyler, who will represent India and who is now President of the Horse-Breeding Commission, will probably be able to finish his work here first.

MR. BIDDULPH will, it is understood, have the reversion of the Accountant-Generalship of Madras, but during his deputation to Patiala State Mr. Dobbie will officiate, Mr. Brereton acting for the latter as Deputy Comptroller-General, and Mr. E. J. Atkinson officiating as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.

MR. CAMPBELL THOMSON, Engineer-in-Chief of the North-Western Railway, retires from the service on the 6th January after completing 55 years' service. Mr. Bagley, Superintending Engineer, now on his way out from England from leave succeeds him as Chief Engineer of the North-Western Railway on promotion.

A PARLIAMENTARY return received by the last mail gives the following total casualties in South Africa up to the 1st December, 1900, among non-commissioned officers and men. Killed 3,018; wounded 13,886; died of disease or wounds or accidentally killed, 7,786; in hospital in October (latest return received) 11,927.

It is understood that Major Hendley, I. M. S., Officiating Professor of Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical College, has been selected to take medical charge of the young Maharaja of Patiala and also act as Medical Adviser to the State. Captain James, who is at present temporarily lent to the State, will probably return to Umballa.

IT is intimated for the information of intending pilgrims to the Hedjaz that the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Hussain" is expected to be in the Karachi harbour on or about the 6th of January to convey pilgrims to Jeddah. A second boat will probably be put on about the same time by Shepherd and Company.

AN area 20 per cent. larger than last year has been placed under wheat in the North-West Provinces, and if the winter rains prove favourable the outturn will be a good one. The same may be said of the prospects of the linseed crop, with the exception that the area sown is not above the normal. The outturn of "til" it is estimated, will be quite double the decennial average.

AN Anglo-Indian sends a home paper some humourous instances of coincidence in names. In Sukkur, Sind, some years ago, were two missionaries, the one Cotton, the other Shirt. In Baluchistan, at an outlandish place, our correspondent came across three engineers—Chew, Curry, and Rice. And at his own station, Quetta, he once met three R. A. officers whose names were, Henn, Fowle and Dorking.

THE Government Resolution on the administration report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, states that the results of the final examination were less satisfactory than in the previous year, and most of the failures in the Upper Class appear to be due to the defective knowledge of English of many of the students entering the School. The attention of the Local Governments and administrations has been drawn to the necessity for and equate knowledge of English on the part of candidates, and it is hoped that by a stricter enforcement of the English test for entrance to the School, bettter results will be secured in future.

EVER since the Punjab Light Horse was started, writes the Laborer paper, the duties of Adjutant have had to be performed by one or other of the officers of the corps who has had but little leisure from the ordinary avocations of his life to attend to the multifarious duties of Adjutant both in his office, and on the parade ground, the result being that efficiency all round has been sensibly handicapped. By itself the corps is not as yet of sufficient strength to entitle it to the services of a Military Adjutant, but a recent regulation permitting the grouping of separate corps with the object of the prescribed strength being attained, the commanding officer has taken the opportunity to suggest that the Punjab Light Horse should be grouped with the Dehra Moanted Rifles, the two corps having an Adjutant between them who would work with the Mounted Rifles in the summer months and with the Light Horse in the winter months. We understand that the suggestion has met with the approval of the Governments of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab, and that it is now before the Military authorities for final consideration. The appointment of Adjutant to the Punjab Light Horse, if only for a part of the year, should give a fillip to recruiting and be beneficial to the corps in every way.

THE Maharaja of Bikanir is certainly among the most enlightened of the younger Princes ruling in Native States, and yet he has not so far concerned himself with one important matter which should have engaged his attention at once. This is the exploitation of the coal deposits which have been found near his capital. Attention has again and again been drawn to this subject in the columns of the *Pioneer*, and we have urged the systematic exploration of the coalfield which undoubtedly exists, but year after year passes without anything practical being done. Government geologists pay flying visits to the State and send in their reports, all indicating that under the sands of Bikanir there probably lie deep seams of coal, one of which at any rate has been found; but the Durbar makes no sign of activity. The coal is not of the high quality of the Bengal fields, but is sufficiently good for fuel on the railways, and this is just what is wanted in Rajputana, the Punjab and Sind. At present every ton of Indian coal burned on the Rajputana-Malwa and the North-Western system has to be carried 1,000 miles and upwards before it can be placed on the tender of an engine. The cost of carriage is enormous; so much so that coal imported from England is sometimes cheaper than the native product. If, therefore, Bikanir could come to the front with an unlimated supply of fuel, a great revolution would be effected in the working of the railways above mentioned; expenditure would fall rapidly and the net receipts would expand in proportion. The Government of India have displayed their usual benevolent indifference in the matter, as the interests of a Native State are concerned, but it is strange that the importance of the discovery of coal in Northern Rajputana has not been recognised officially long before now.

TO END GUERILLA WARFARE.

ORDERS WHICH THE NORTHERN TROOPS OBEYED STILL IN FORCE IN THE U.S.A. ARMY.

AN American War correspondent writes: When Mr. Balfour, in answering Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Commons on the 6th inst., referred to the instructions given by the American Government to its armies in the field in 1898, he quoted but a very small part of that portion of the instructions which were pertinent to the issue under discussion.

Mr. Balfour referred to the intolerable features of the position taken by some residents of the war zone in South Africa, who oscillate, according to their convenience from one category to another, and are peaceable agriculturists when it suits them and effective combatants when circumstances seem to be favourable to that course.

The commanders of the American army in the Philippines have found that feature of the insurrection one of the most difficult with which they had to contend. Whether or not they have taken advantage of the rules set forth in the instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, originally issued as General Order No. 100, is one question, but that such instructions exist is undeniable.

A CIVIL WAR ORDER.

General Order No. 100 was prepared in 1863, prior to the close of the Civil War in the United States. Francis Lieber, its compiler, looked forward to the days of the reconstruction which would follow the close of the rebellion, and many clauses included in the order were undoubtedly written with a view of meeting such contingencies as might arise during the period immediately following the coming of peace.

Now and again we hear complaints that the action of British commanders in South Africa savours of too great severity towards the defeated Boers. The following extracts from the instructions to the American army above referred to will show what treatment would be accorded the Boers by the rules laid down for the guidance of the troops of Uncle Sam:—

"No belligerent has the right to declare that he will treat every captured man in arms of a levy en masse as a brigand or bandit. If, however, the people of a country, or any portion of the same, already occupied by an army, rise against it, they are violators of the laws of war, and are not entitled to their protection.

"Troops who fight in the uniform of their enemies, without any plain, striking, and uniform mark of distinction of their own, can expect no quarter."

NO QUARTER FOR ARMED PROWLERS.

Another section of the instructions deals with partisans, armed enemies not belonging to the hostile army, armed prowlers, and war rebels. One of the paragraphs of this section contains one of the sentences quoted by Mr. Balfour. In its entirety, it places in the hands of those who operate under its directions immense power regarding the punishment of that class of enemies to which Mr. Balfour particularly referred.

"Men, or squads of men, who commit hostilities, whether by fighting, or inroads for destruction or plunder, or by raids of any kind, without commission, without being part and portion of the organised hostile army, and without sharing continuously in the war, but who do so with intermitting returns to their homes and avocations, or with the occasional assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men, or squads of men, are not public enemies, and therefore if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates.

"Armed prowlers, by whatever names they may be called, or persons of the enemy's territory, who steal within the lines of the hostile army for the purpose of robbing, killing or of destroying bridges, roads or canals, or of robbing or destroying the mail, or of cutting the telegraph wires, are not entitled to the privileges of the prisoner of war.

DEATH FOR WAR REBELS.

"War rebels are persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army or against the authorities established by the same. If captured, they may suffer death, whether they rise singly, in small or large bands, and whether called upon to do so by their own, but expelled, Government or not.

They are not prisoners of war, nor are they if discovered and secured before their conspiracy has matured to an actual rising or armed violence."

Still another section provides for the visitation of severe punishment upon those who abuse safe-conduct and upon war traitors. "A traitor under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who unauthorised by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him. The war traitor is always severely punished.

"If his offence consists in betraying to the enemy anything concerning the condition, safety, operations, or plans of the troops holding or occupying the place or district, his punishment is death. If the citizen or subject of a country or place invaded or conquered gives information to his own Government, or to the army of his Government, he is a war traitor, and death is the penalty of his offence."

STRICT RULES FOR FOREIGNERS.

In the same section a paragraph is devoted to foreign residents of foreign visitors in an invaded or occupied territory. The paragraph reads:—

"All unauthorised or secret communication with the enemy is considered treasonable by the law of war. Foreign residents in an invaded or occupied territory, or foreign visitors to the same, can claim no immunity from this law.

"They may communicate with foreign parts, or with the inhabitants of the hostile country, so far as the military authority permits, but no further.

"Instant expulsion from the occupied territory would be the very least punishment for the infraction of this rule."

In regard to the destruction of property this remarkably comprehensive order contains the following paragraph:—

"Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of armed enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy, and every enemy of importance to the hostile Government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property, and obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel, or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army."

Should those in command of the British forces in South Africa be conducting their military operations under such orders as this one, and take full advantage of the powers thereby invested in them, then indeed would there be probability that stories would come home to England of the cruelty and atrocious practices of the officers and soldiers of the British Army.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE last reports received from Home regarding the new 10 pounder breech loading mountain gun and carriage are very satisfactory. The equipment has been handed over to the mountain battery at Newport for drill trials, and a detachment which had drilled with it for only two or three days easily beat a detachment handling the present 2-5 muzzle-loading gun as regards "assembling" the gun and comming into action. The 10-pounder fires cordite and the difficulty about the recoil seems to have been completely overcome. The rearmament of the whole of the mule batteries in India, the home of the mountain-gun, should be pressed forward vigorously. It will be something gained if four batteries are rearmed as promised by April 1st, 1901. The use of cordite will be an immense gain not only in the greater range obtained, but also because an enemy will be unable accurately to locate a battery in action. As we know, in South Africa the present guns could not be used as the smoke from the black powder betrayed their position.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DISASTER AT HELVETIA.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, states that the Boers surprised our post at Helvetia at 2-30 o'clock in the early morning and rushed a 4·7 gun which the patrol subsequently compelled them to temporarily abandon; but it was ultimately got away by forming the British prisoners round the gun.

No ammunition was captured.

Four officers were wounded, eleven men killed and 28 wounded.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Cape Government has called upon the Loyalists in 27 districts including Capetown to assist the Military in repelling invasion by the formation of a paid defence force.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN BY BOERS.

Two hundred Boers have stopped and burned a train near Rosmead and captured sixty Colonial troops whom they afterwards released. The troops who were passengers on the train had four wounded.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The new year's honours include Sir A. Milner who becomes Grand Cross of the Bath, Mr. John Aird a Baronet and Mr. Hiram Maxim a Knight Bachelor.

Colonel Lugard has been made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and the following have been made Companions of St. Michael and St. George, viz., Mr. Cooper, Director of Public Works, Ceylon; Mr. Bingham, attache at Peking; Mr. Warren, Consul General at Hankow, and Mr. Carles, Consul at Tientsin.

Mr. Barton, the new Premier of the Federal Cabinet at Sydney, becomes a Privy Councillor. There are other Federation honours and also Naval promotions for services in China and the Cape.

Dr. Adcock, physician to the Shah, has been knighted.

Mr. Campbell, Vice-Consul at Shanghai; Mr. Fraser, Consul at Chinkiang; and Dr. Simon, retiring Medical Officer in the Straits, have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

GENERAL GASELEE ILL.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The newspapers publish telegrams from Peking stating that General Gaselee is seriously ill and pneumonia is feared.

THE COLVILLE CASE.

The "Daily Mail" says it is considered in official circles that no further inquiry into the Colville affair is necessary. His statement is regarded with equanimity.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

The "Standard" says that the Duke and Duchess of York have accepted the invitation to visit Canada.

THE SOUDAN CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

Sir John Aird is proceeding to Egypt in connection with extensive construction works in the Soudan.

PRESENTATION OF KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JALGAON, JAN. 1.

Mr. Kabraji, the District Collector, presented the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to Rao Saheb Karandikar this afternoon, in recognition of his valuable public services during plague and famine.

UNVEILING A PORTRAIT.

BARODA, JAN. 1.

The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Khan Bahadur Kershasp Rustomji Dadachanji, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner and present Chief Justice, Baroda, to perpetuate his connection in the Survey Settlement Department for his good and useful work and his kindness to his officers and subordinates was performed this evening in the Survey Hall in the presence of his friends and subordinates. The portrait was unveiled by Rao Bahadoor G. R. Nimbalker, present Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Rhodesia may in future be expressed in code provided the words used are in one or other of the code books deposited with the authorities at Aden.

Cable Bolama-Bissau interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st January.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	9	45 a.m.	26	29
Teheran	1	2	25 p.m.	0	32
Suez	1	2	5 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st January.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	54	0	1
" Karachi	0	40	0	2
" Madras	0	26	0	3

PROCLAMATION PARADES.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as "Empress of India," the troops in Garrison and a detachment of the Royal Navy paraded on the general parade ground, Esplanade. A very large concourse of spectators gathered round the maidan, four or five deep, to witness this annual ceremony. The troops taking part in the parade were a detachment of the Royal Navy from the ships in Harbour, Royal Garrison Artillery, under Major Callwell, a detachment of the first Norfolk Regiment, the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieut-Col. W. F. Cahusac, and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, under Major Mitchell. The whole parade was under the command of Brigadier General Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, who was accompanied by Col. Ridell, A. A. G and Captain Edwardes, D. A. A. G. The time notified for the parade was 7-15, but it was subsequently changed to eight o'clock. The first to enter the parade ground were the naval men with six pieces of artillery and they took up a position on the right followed by the regiments. On the royal standard being unfurled, the Naval men fired an Imperial Salute of thirty-one guns, the Infantry firing the "Feu-de-Joie" at intervals, and the bands playing the National Anthem. Brigadier-General Ventris "then called for three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress which were most heartily given by the troops. The troops then formed up in quarter [column, and marched past the royal standard, under their respective officers. The parade was then dismissed and the troops proceeded to their quarters.

At the conclusion of the parade Brigadier General Ventris presented medals for long service and good conduct to two men of the 21st Regiment and two of the Grenadiers. The General pinned the medals in the presence of the commanding officers of the Regiments and congratulated the recipients.

All the Government vessels and the merchantsmen in the harbour were gaily decorated with flags. At noon an imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired by H. M. S. Racoon.

NANDOD.

A Correspondent writes:—The usual proclamation day parade was held this morning under the orders of his Highness the Maharaja Shri Chhatrasinhji, His Highness' brother Kumarsaheb Digvijayasinhji, special foux officer, was in Command of the troops. Three cheers were given for her Majesty after the firing of the Royal salute and "few-de-joi."

POONA.

The troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee paraded this morning in review order to fire a "fen de joie." Long before the appointed time a large number of spectators assembled on the ground and the grand stand was packed with spectators to witness the march-past of the troops. The parade was held under the command of Sir Robert Low, who was accompanied by his personal and the Army Headquarters and District staffs, arrived on the ground punctually at the time announced, the troops presenting arms. The troops were formed up in two liner. The first brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rawoon Reilly, Commanding the 28th Pioneers, consisted of the Royal Scots, 17th Bombay Infantry and 28th Pioneers. The second brigade was under Colonel Collette, Commanding the Shropshire Light Infantry and consisted of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 16th Bombay Infantry and Poona Volunteers. The second line was a cavalry brigade comprising one battery Royal Field Artillery, first Bombay Lancers and Sappers and Miners. The bands were massed in the rear of the centre of the infantry division. Sir Robert Low called for three cheers for the Empress of India which were heartily given. Sir Robert and members of his staff took up a position near the saluting base and a march past of all troops, excepting artillery, followed.

THE BATTLE OF KOREGAM.

After the parade ceremonials were over, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers celebrated "Koregam Day." The battle of Koregam was fought in 1818, when about two hundred men of the Grenadiers, under Captain Staunton, resisted thirty thousand men of Baji Rao, Peshwa. The battle raged the whole day, Captain Staunton and Dr. Wylie leading the men with the greatest bravery. At night fall the spirit of the enemy was broken and they fled. The victory has been celebrated by the Grenadiers from year to year, and yesterday morning the usual ceremony was observed with all solemnities. After the drums had been filed up in front of the men Major Mitchell, commanding officer, went up and placed the regimental colours and the drum-major's baton across the file. Two native officers guarded the colours with drawn swords. In the meantime the whole regiment filed arms and took up their position at some distance in separate companies. Major Mitchell placed a floral wreath over the colours, while another wreath was placed there by Mrs. Mitchell. Each company then marched past the colours under the command of its native officer, but in doing so halted in front, each native officer giving his salute and putting his own wreath on, the whole company marching away after paying a similar tribute of respect. After the recruits and followers had paid their respect to the colours, the regiment with its officers fell in its original position. The Band, with the colours at the head, then marched towards the regiment, their commanding officers giving orders "shoulder arms." The regiment presented arms to the colours and the colours "our troops." At the conclusion of the ceremony the regiment, at the instance of its commanding officer, gave three hearty cheers.

General Ventris then made his annual inspection of the regiment. The European officers present at the ceremony were General Ventris, Col. Ridell, Col. Cahusac, Major Mitchell, Captain Carnegy, Captain Edwardes, Capatain Hazelgrove and others.

THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued in review of the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1899-1900.

Mr. J. W. Oliver succeeded Mr. H. C. Hill as Director of the School from the 6th July 1899, but no other important changes took place in the School staff, the remainder of which, except for a short period, was composed of the same officers as in the previous year.

2. The total number of students attending the School on the 30th June 1900 stood at 99, as compared with 95 at the close of 1898-99. The increase in competition for admittance to the School continued to be satisfactory, and the accommodation available was fully utilized by the admission of 55 students for the course of 1900-1902. There was a marked decrease in the percentage of private students admitted as compared with that of the three previous years. Owing to want of accommodation, it was found impossible to accept all the candidates who qualified, and who applied to be admitted as private students.

3. The results of the final examination were less satisfactory than in the previous year, and most of the failures in the Upper Class appear to be due to the defective knowledge of English of many of the students entering the School. For some years past there has been a wide difference from year to year in the percentage of failures, and this may be attributed, as pointed out by the Board of Control, to the standard of English demanded of the students by the "viva voce" examiners at the entrance examination varying from year to year. The attention of Local Governments and Administrations has been drawn to the necessity for an adequate knowledge of English on the part of the candidates, and it is hoped that by stricter enforcement of the English test for the entrance to the School, better results will be secured in the future.

Two Boers have been in custody in Rangoon. These men, Reishardt and Herschlandt, applied on Saturday afternoon to be allowed to see the German Consul. When placed before him and questioned they declined to say anything. The Consul pointed out they had admitted having given false names and had declined to tell their real ones, and who and what they were, in which case he would have to lay the matter before his own Government. As it was he would have to leave them in the hands of the police. The men then asked to be placed before a magistrate and were taken before the court. Here again they declined to answer any questions. The magistrate accordingly remanded them to custody pending the orders of the local Government. The military authorities have declined to have anything to do with them.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

SIR HENRY JAMES.

CHIEF among the recipients in this Presidency of the New Year Honours is Mr. H. E. M. James, lately Commissioner in Sind, who suddenly resigned the Service and retired on pension from the 18th ult., and who is now made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. We have had evidence within the last few weeks of the high appreciation in which Mr. James's services have been held by the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Lord Curzon, addressing the Mahomedans of Sind at Karachi, the other day, paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. James when he said:—"Not the least amongst my grounds of satisfaction in visiting Karachi at the present time has been that I have come here before the present Commissioner, Mr. James, has terminated his long and honourable career. That career has been marked by conspicuous and untiring service in the public weal; it has been surpassed in beneficent activity by those of none of his predecessors, and when Mr. James retires, as he will shortly do, he will carry away with him to his home in the mother-country the affectionate esteem of a grateful province." Equally appreciative was the tribute rendered by his Excellency Lord Northcote, who in addressing a deputation of Mahomedans at Karachi on a subsequent date, said: "Before I sit down let me take the opportunity to condole with you on the loss Sind is about to sustain by Mr. James's retirement. You lose in him a public servant of high ability and of untiring zeal and devotion, who has lived for years amongst you, and has grown to know and love Sind. Long will his name be deservedly honoured, and long may he live with pleasant feeling that such is his well merited lot, and may he live to hear year by year from his Sindi friends how much the works he has intiated are contributing to the increasing happines of the province he has loved so well and served so faithfully." At a large and representative meeting, held at "Frere Hall," Karachi, it was unanimously decided to give a farewell public dinner to Mr. James, when Mr. Giles, the Commissioner-elect, was expected to be present.

Sir Henry James, who is a civilian of the first class, of over thirty-one years' service, arrived in this country in December, 1865, and was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of revenue business, and was subsequently transferred to Khandesh. Five years later, that is in May, 1870, we find him officiating as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Karachi, the sphere of his brilliant activities in after years, where he worked until May, 1873, as acting Assistant Commissioner, Branch Inspector General of Registration, and as Educational Inspector. In the last-mentioned month, Mr. James came over to Bombay as officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments. In November, 1875, he was appointed to act as Post Master-General at Bombay; but a year later, that is in October, 1876, he was confirmed in the office of Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments. In November, 1877, Mr. James was promoted to the office of Post-Master General at Bombay, and subsequently proceeded on a two-years' furlough to Europe. On his return to this country in May, 1880, his services were placed under the Government of Bengal, and he was appointed to act as Post-Master General, Bengal. From February, 1883, to August, 1884, he performed the duties of the higher office of officiating Director-General of Post Offices in India. In the last-mentioned month, Mr. James was deputed on special duty to Europe to represent India at the Congress of International Postal Union held at Lisbon. It was while he was holding this latter post that Mr. James, in the course of furlough, undertook the long journey in Manchuria, which he has described in his book "The long White Mountain." Mr. James has not only been a keen scientific traveller himself, but he has been the cause of travel in others. Captain Younghusband in his "Heart of a Continent" tells us that it was to him that he owes his first start in his career of travel—a career which, as everyone knows, has not been without distinction. The journey which Mr. James undertook, in company with Captain Younghusband, in 1886, was from Newchwang, through Manchuria, to the Corean border and the "Ever White Mountain," and thence to the Russian frontier at Hunchun. On their return to Newchwang the party broke up, Mr. James proceeding to Port Arthur and Japan, while his companion made his way across the Gobi Desert, the Pamirs, and Chitral. Captain Younghusband, like everyone who knows him, had formed more than pleasant impressions concerning his travelling companion. "After these years (he writes) I feel strongly how much I owe to Mr. James. It was through him that I had thus gained my first experience of real travelling, and, though I did not appreciate it at the time, afterwards, when I had myself to head an expedition, I realized what sterling qualities of steady, dogged perseverance he must have possessed to lead our party successfully through the forests to the mysterious Ever White Mountain. I have always wondered that a man, who had held high office in India, and been accustomed to the luxurious style of camp life of an Indian civil officer, should in his holiday time choose to rough it as Mr. James did. As I used to see him marching sturdily along through the forest, the marshes, and especially when he had to carry his kit on his back, I used to marvel. To a young subaltern the thing was natural, but when a high Indian official of more than twenty years' standing did it, there must have been in him a wonderful amount of "go" and pluck, and this Mr. James undoubtedly possessed."

On his return to this country in April 1885, Mr. James was again appointed to act as Director General of Post Offices in India, being, in November of the same year, appointed to the substantive office of Deputy Director General of Post offices in India. On his return to this country from a long furlough to Europe, Mr. James reverted in February, 1888, to his post as Deputy Director-General of Post Offices. Two months later, he came back to this Presidency; and after working for about two years as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Ahmedabad, was in March, 1890, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Northern Division. In June, 1891, Mr. James was sent to Karachi to officiate as Commissioner in Sind, and had ever since continued to discharge his duties as such with conspicuous ability and zeal, which had greatly benefitted the province and its inhabitants. For about a week in December 1893, Mr. James went on special duty to Lahore to give evidence before the Royal Commission. He has had the honour of being thrice appointed a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, namely, from February to March, 1895, from December, 1896, to March, 1897, and again from January to March 1898. From March to October, 1897, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. By the "Honours Gazette" of January, 1898 Mr. James' valuable and zealous services were fittingly recognised when he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. Mr. James, it will be remembered, has twice acted as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay namely, from July 1898 to January, 1899, and again from April to October 1899.

THE HON. MR F. LELY.

The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division, has the honour of a Companion of the Star of India conferred upon him. Joining the service in August 1869, Mr. Lely was, on his arrival in this country in December of the same year, placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of revenue business. In May 1871, he acted as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hyderabad, reverting at the end of the same year to his post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad. From August to October 1873, whilst holding the above office, Mr. Lely performed the duties of the City Survey and Enquiry Officer at Ahmedabad. In April 1878, we find him at Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and in July of that year in the same capacity at Broach, where he continued until 1881, performing, in addition to his own, the duties of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, and for a time of Collector and Magistrate.

In October 1881, he was transferred to Surat, and in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, was placed in charge of the Sachin State. After a two years' furlough to Europe, Mr. Lely, on his return to India in March 1884, was sent back to Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Assistant Agent to the Governor in charge of the Sachin State. In September 1884, Mr. Lely officiated as Collector and Magistrate at Surat and Agent to the Governor. In June 1886, he was transferred to Kathiawar as Administrator of the Porebunder State, in which capacity he rendered very valuable service. With the exception of a few days' special duty at Poona in September 1888, Mr. Lely continued in Kathiawar till May, 1883, as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, after which he had a furlough on medical certificate from October to December 1889. On his return from furlough in the latter month, Mr. Lely reverted to his post in Kathiawar as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue till May 1890, when we again find him at Surat doing excellent service for several years as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar and Agent to the Governor. From December 1891 to April 1892, Mr. Lely was placed on special duty under the Government of India as a member of the Commission to enquire into and report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He then reverted to Surat as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Agent to the Governor. Mr. Lely distinguished himself as special magistrate appointed by Government to enquire into the License Tax riots in Surat. In May 1896 he was appointed to act as Commissioner of the Northern Division, and was confirmed in the post in February 1897. From April 1899 he has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and rose to the first grade of Commissioner, in February 1900. His famine services to the people of Gujerat have been widely appreciated, and they have now been recognised by the authorities.

CAPTAIN W. S. GOODRIDGE.

Captain W. S. Goodridge, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has his valuable services to the State recognised by his appointment as a Companion of the Indian Empire. Captain Goodridge served in the Octavia under Commodore Sir I. Heath, K.C.B., during the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867, and won the Abyssinian Medal. He was attached to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and to the Expedition to Kerguelen Island for observing the transit of Venus from May 1873 to June 1875. Captain Goodridge was senior Lieutenant of H. M. S. Vestal and London on the east coast of Africa from January 1879 to January 1884, during which period over 120 prizes, with several hundred slaves, were captured. He was appointed acting Commander on the massacre of Captain Brownrigg and the boat's crew of H. M. S. London by Arab slavers. From February 1884 until May 1885, Captain Goodridge was connected with the expeditions to Suakin, and got the medal and Suakin clasp in 1884-85, and the Khedive's bronze star in 1884-86. He was promoted for this service and was appointed Principal Naval Transport officer in Egypt from July 1885 to April 1888. Captain Goodridge is a capital linguist and has qualified himself as interpreter in Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, and Swahili. As an acknowledgment of his very valuable service he was appointed Director of the Royal Indian Marine on the 6th March 1898. Whilst in command of the Magdala and other ships in the Naval Defence Flotilla, he twice received the thanks of the Government of India for the great personal interest he took in the training of the officers of the Royal Indian Marine. In April 1898 Captain Goodridge was appointed a member of the Bombay Port Trust and in October of the same year, he was appointed Honorary aide-de-camp on the staff of his Excellency the Viceroy. Captainand Mrs. Goodridge's princely hospitality to high officers of Government when on a visit to Bombay is well known and appreciated.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN CRIMMIN.

It will be gratifying to many to see the valuable and conscientious services of Surgeon-Major John Crimmin, V. C., as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, recognised by his appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Arriving in this country in April 1883, Major Crimmin was placed on general duty in Bombay and subsequently at Aden. For about two years, from September 1886 to June 1888, he was placed on duty in Burmah. In May 1889, we find him very usefully employed as acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. Later on, he was employed as Presidency Surgeon, and in addition as Obstetric Physician, J.J. Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College. From March to April 1891 Major Crimmin worked as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Bijapur, but in the latter month returned to Bombay as Health Officer of the Port. In May 1892, he acted as Port Surgeon at Aden, but in October of the same year was brought back to Bombay as Health Officer of the Port. In September 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major and continued to be acting in charge of the Port of Bombay until he was confirmed in the office in May 1900.

MR. FURDOONJEE C. TARAPOREWALLA.

Mr. Furdoonjee Cooverjee Taraporewalla has also been created a Companion of the Indian Empire. Mr Furdoonjee is an old and tried officer of Government in the Public Works Department, is an Executive Engineer of the first grade, and holds the officiating post of Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division. He entered the service in March 1876, and has worked up through the various grades of Executive Engineer. In May last, he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver medal for his special services during the famine. He has lately been appointed by Government in special charge of the Ahmedabad Drainage works, which are estimated to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees. Mr. Furdoonjee has sucessfully constructed water works in Surat and Ahmedabad.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE Steam Ferry Service across Bombay Harbour has fortunately not been discontinued. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (Messrs. Shepherd and Co). who had given notice of their intention to discontinue the service at seven o'clock this morning received a telegram from Mr. Bagnel of Alibag, the Collector of Kolaba, requesting them to continue the service. In consequence of this message the ferry boat left on its usual trip across the harbour but an hour later than usual, the Company having waited for the communication. As the service is not to be abruptly stopped a great deal of inconvenience to the public has been avoided.

THE CUSTOM'S NEW YEAR BALL.

THE new year's ball annually given by the officials of the Bombay Customs Department took place in the Town Hall on Monday evening. There was a large gathering, over three hundred persons being present and the proceedings were very enjoyable. The decoration of the ball was most effective, ornamental shields and palm leaves adorned the walls and the columns were wreathed with blue and red drapery. Fairy lamps suspended between the pillars and a combination of brightly coloured flags overhead contributed to the beauty of the decorations which had been carried out by Messrs. G. Saunders, L. McGaire, T. Potts, D. Wilson, F. Snelling, and E. McLaughlan. A canvas floor had been prepared for dancing and music was provided by an excellent band. At midnight a sail bearing the words "A Happy New Year" was run upon a fully-manned Customs boat placed on the organ platform, and at the same time the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne." Supper was served in the Durbar Room immediately afterwards. Messrs. T. Potts, F. Hainsworth, G. Kelly, C. F. Smith, E. Ingle, R. O. Kelly, and L. Chitts, were the indefatigable M. C.'s of the gathering.

OWING to the unfavourable prospects of the indigo industry, arising out of the introduction of synthetic indigo into European markets, there has been a shrinkage of the area under indigo in Bengal from 449,000 acres last year to 361,000 acres this year. From this reduced area an outturn of 78 per cent. is anticipated in the official "final report." This does not quite agree with the unofficial estimate published by Messrs. Moran and Co., but the Director of Agriculture says:—"Considering that a good deal of indigo is grown by natives in Behar and Lower Bengal for local consumption, which would not be included in Messrs. Moran and Co.'s return, I think that my estimate may be accepted."

FRENCH VISITORS TO THE ANCIENT PARSI SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.

MISS MENANT, the French authoress of a book on the Parsis, who is at present on a visit to this country, in order to obtain personal knowledge of the people in whom she is interested for literary purposes, is visiting the Parsi Settlements in Gujarat. Miss Menant's mother, Mde. Menant, who is seventy years of age, has also come out with her daughter as she too has an enlightened curiosity about Parsi history and religion. Both daughter and mother owe their literary taste and curiosity to the late M. Joachium Menant, the French academician, who was greatly distinguished among Continental "savants" by his Assyrian and other Oriental studies. Sixty years ago he published an excellent essay on the life and philosophy of Zoroaster, the venerable prophet of the Parsis, and though he left Iranian subjects to persue Assyriology, he ever kept up a lively interest in Parsi subjects. This interest he communicated to his learned daughter who wrote her volume on the Parsis, a few years ago, under the guidance of her father. Like Madame Burnouf, Madame Darmesteter, Madame Motel, Madame Menant did much to help her husband in his literary studies and to render his intellectual life easy and pleasant. Madame Menant has come to this country at her advanced age of 70 with her daughter and we think she is the first European lady who has ventured at such an age to brave the Indian climate. This heroic journey of her is a measure of her literary tastes and interest in the Parsis.

After seeing for two months what was to be seen about the Parsis in Bombay, the two French ladies left it for Gujerat. The first place in Gujerat which they visited was the most ancient settlement of Sanjan. There, nearly 1,200 years ago, the ancestors of the present Parsis came as fugitives from their fatherland of Persia and were hospitably received by the Hindu king. This place though now in complete ruins ought to be very dear to modern Parsis. But with that task of the historic sense and feeling for the part which characterises this as well as all Indian communities, the Parsis have completely forgotten Sanjan. Their gifted young historian, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, has recently undertaken to explore this ancient place, and, as we informed our readers some time ago, his labours are in the way of being crowned with great success. As he has not finished his researches among the Sanjan ruins and he was going there again, Miss Menant had an excellent "cicerone" on her visit in him. After leaving Sanjan the party, which included the Bombay host of those French ladies, a distinguished citizen, Mr. Malabari, visited the other ancient Parsi town of Nargol, where there is still a goodly Parsi population. Daviber, another small place, with ancient towers of silence welcomed them and the honours of the place were done by the Sethias Hormusji and Ardeshir Daviberwalla. Sarondu, Tadgaum, Bordi, &c. were also seen by the distinguished Parsi and French scholars.

The party then visited the venerable fire temple of Udwada, which is the place of religious pilgrimage for Parsis in India. There under the guidance of Mr. Karkaria, Madame and Miss Menant saw everything that was of interest. The grand fire-temple, the premier place of Parsi worship in this country, was shown them by the Chief Dastur, as much of it of course as could be shewn to people of another religion. The priests very kindly, at the request of Mr. Karkaria, rehearsed before the French ladies the most important Zoroastrian religious ceremony so that they could have a realistic idea of what they had only read of. The various instruments and implements of Parsi worship were also kindly shown, among them the famous ancient Iranian standard of Kave. Most of these implements of Parsi worship are to be seen in France, as Mr. Malabari presented them some time ago to the Musee Guimet. But this "Kairani Gooruj" is not there. It is to be hoped that a wealthy and religious Parsi will soon present one to Miss Menant for the French Museum. After seeing the town and the people the French visitors left Udwada amid great enthusiasm of the priests who were much struck by the troubles undergone by the French ladies to come all the way to see them. It may be noted that Dr. Henry was the only European who had ever visited Udwada before the Menants. That pioneer of Parsi Scholarship, Anquetil Duperron may have visited it as he lived about these parts, but there is no tradition about his visit among the priests there.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	5	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	6	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	7	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	18
Total	34	22	144
Total plague deaths to date	80,917	66,833	
Same date last year	41	35	248

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	147657	42834	190491
Central Provinces	...	4532	4532
Total British Provinces	147657	47366	195023
Native States.			
Rajputana States	105	846	951
Central India States	...	1094	1094
Hyderabad	2265	1253	3518
Baroda	5337	6441	11778
Bombay Native States	13510	2909	16579
Total Native States	21277	11753	33030
Grand Total	168934	59119	228053

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	147834	39058	186892	— 3599
Central Provinces	...	4839	4839	+ 307
Total British Provinces	147834	43897	191731	— 3292
Native States.				
Rajputana States	142	863	1005	+ 54
Central India States	...	1059	1059	— 035
Hyderabad	1981	2253	4234	— 284
Baroda	6986	5773	12759	+ 1499
Bombay Native States	13763	2799	16562	— 17
Total Native States	22872	12747	35619	+ 3128
Grand Total	170706	56644	227350	— 5820

a Reports from Jalore and Bhopawar have not been received.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMALGAMATION OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FIRMS.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

MESSRS. VICKERS, Sons, and Maxim are negotiating for the consolidation with their company of the William Cramp and Sons' ship and engine building works, of Philadelphia, Pa., and of the Midvale Steel Company, also an American establishment. Representatives of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim are in the United States, and news of the consummation of the great consolidation is expected in the near future. A great deal of money is involved, and the enterprise is, perhaps, the greatest ever undertaken by British capital for the exploitation of America. Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim foresee that the United States is destined to become one of the greatest, if not the very greatest sea Power in the world, and that henceforth millions will be expended annually for new warships. But on Wednesday bids were opened for the construction of five battleships and six armoured cruisers. The great English firm of gunmakers are keen to enter the lists as first-class ship-builders, and seeing in America the greatest future field, they are arranging to take over the biggest shipyards in America and one of the principal armour plants. With these secured, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim will be prepared to supply ships, armour, and guns, and they will compete for the American naval contracts. Naval experts say that the proposed consolidation of gun armour, and shipbuilding plants is perhaps the most important movement ever contemplated in this field. The Cramps have built some of the finest warand merchant vessels now afloat. Their plant has no superior in the world. Besides building up a navy, America is eager to regain its old commercial prestige on the seas. At present 91 per cent. of the country's exports and imports are carried in foreign ships. All this is to be changed, and a new Subsidy Bill is now before Congress to encourage and stimulate American shipyards, and it is certain that the Treasury will give direct aid to shipowners to secure the upbuilding of a merchant marine. Here, again, will there be unheard-of opportunities for a great shipyard. The shares of the British firm have been sent upward by the report of the international consolidation.

Ever since 1860 the Lyons Chamber of Commerce has been distinguished for its loyalty to commercial policy embodied in the Anglo-French Treaty of that year. Its faithfulness in this respect has been frequently put to the test, and is again illustrated in the voluminous annual report of the Chamber just issued. The incident arose out of proposals for an increase of the import duties on Foreign silk manufactures, long and presistently advocated by a voluntary society called the Interdepartmental Committee for the Defence of Silk-growers and National Industry. Within this body were gathered a number of men engaged in producing raw silk in France or in the various processes of manufacture. Moved by its persistent agitation, the Lyons Association of Silk Manufacturers addressed the Chamber of Commerce, denouncing energetically the claims of the Interdepartmental Committee, and urging that the Government should be requested to introduce a measure into Parliament providing for the free importation of raw, thrown, and spun silk and of French silk goods sent abroad to be dyed. Then followed a communication from another Lyons association bearing a very similar name but more recently established, which appears to embrace the Protectionist dissidents from the older society. Finally, the Syndical Chamber of Silk Dyers asked for a hearing. Representatives of these bodies were successively received by a committee of the Chamber and a report was prepared, which was subsequently adopted by the Chamber, only an insignificant minority voting against it. This report is the more interesting because the Lyons Chamber represents not merely the various branches of the silk industry, but also the bankers, the chemical manufacturers, the engineers, and other groups engaged in industry or commerce. The Chamber declares at the outset its unfaltering adherence to the policy it has consistently advocated for forty years—"Give the French silk industry the right of importing duty-free its raw materials, and we ask for no protection for its manufactured products." Among the raw materials now subject to Customs duty are spun silk, cotton yarn (used in the production of silk mixed goods), and "schappe" (mixed cotton and woollen yarns) similarly employed. "Notwithstanding these taxes on raw material," says the report, "our Chamber has never allowed itself to become the instrument of a demand for the protection of manufactured silk." The Chamber has considered that if once protective duties were placed upon imported silk goods the effect would be to perpetuate those on raw materials, and "to put an obstacle in the way of attaining that freedom of trade which appears to us necessary for our country." Hardly less significant is the declaration that "we have never supported the existing import duties on foreign goods made from silk mixed with other textiles, which were the result of an old Protectionist alliance between the weavers of Lyons and the cotton and woollen spinners of Rouen; nor have we sought to shield them, any more than the duties on pure silk goods, from reductions in the event of negotiations for commercial treaties."

In conformity with these views and with its traditional policy, the Chamber decided to appeal to the Minister of Commerce in favour of the abolition of the existing import duty of three francs per kilogramme on foreign thrown and spun silk and for the readmission free of duty of French silk goods sent abroad to be dyed. The Syndical Chamber of Dyers protested against this measure, on the ground that it aimed at taking the abread out of their mouths. They are reminded, however, that under the law providing for the "admission temporaire" they receive free of duty silk goods of foreign manufacture to be dyed in France and exported, and that their attitude toward the proposed measure is inconsistent with their support of the existing regime of "admission temporaire" and is unjust toward French silk manufacturers who desire to have their goods dyed beyond the frontier. It was further resolved by the Chamber to protest against another requirement of the Protectionist Association of the Lyons silk industry—viz., the imposition of a Customs duty of nine francs per kilo. on a class of plain cheap silks called "pongees," from the Far East, chiefly Japan. They afford important employment to French dyers and finishers and in their final form supply a special demand in the home market of France and for export, and are thus a profitable subject of trade. It is pointed out, moreover, that the inevitable consequence of imposing this duty would be to transfer the trade to Germany and England. In justification of its claims for the abolition of the duty on foreign thrown and spun silk the Chamber points out that since it was imposed in 1892 the cost of throwing has decreased greatly; that it is now about the same as the amount of the duty, and that it can never have been the intention of the Legislature to maintain a tax which, in effect, gives protection to this particular industry to the extent of

be prepared for a number of years to see the previous upward swing gradually declining. They might, however, be glad to think that the fall would not take place, as it had in 1873, in the form of a general financial crash. Such a period of diminished trade could not pass without affecting the Imperial Budget. It was therefore necessary to strengthen the reserves in the Treasury. Concerning the abolition of the sugar bounties, Baron von Thielmann said that private negotiations had been carried on between Austria-Hungary, France, and the German Empire. They had not yet been concluded, but they seemed to provide a basis for definite agreements. The Estimates for the ensuing year had been drawn up mainly according to the principles and practice hitherto observed. In 1901 an increased expenditure of £2,650,000 would have to be provided for, and as a result the transfer of surplus revenues to the Federal States would cease. A general survey of the Estimates on the present occasion, added the Secretary of State, afforded a considerably less pleasing picture than last year.

The glow lamp, recently introduced by the National Telephone Company into a portion of their service, will tend to modify one of the more exasperating features of the telephone, but subscribers will still view with envious feeling a system introduced abroad by which any form of "ringing up" the exchange is altogether dispensed with. In this system, electric accumulators take the place of operators, the system requiring none. Each instrument is furnished with a number ed dial actuated by a magnetic crank. The method of calling any number is to turn the dial in succession to each unit of the number, when a circuit is closed automatically. Thus, should the number 748 be desired, the dial is first turned to 7, then to 4, and then to 8, when direct communication with 748 is obtained, which is signified by the ringing of a bell. All communication, it is claimed, is quite private.

HOOLIGANISM.

BY CANON BARNES.

MANSION House Funds for the Relief of Distress used to be a terror to many East Londoners. The relief was often so much more harmful than the distress. Advertisement gave a sort of distinction to squalor, a premium was put upon dirt, and the self-respect of the poor was weakened. The hastily-given relief drove in the symptoms without touching the cause of the disease, and often did entirely the wrong thing. The fund was thus followed by a crop of ill-will, and in some cases by increased poverty. The last Mansion House Fund so obviously failed that another will not lightly be proposed. But the present attitude of the public towards ruffianism suggests a parallel danger. There is the same hurry to do away with the evil by one great sweep. There is the same advertisement which gives distinction to wrong, and "blackguard" is used as a sort of pet name. There is the same anxiety to get rid of symptoms, to secure quiet anyhow whether it be by bribery or by force; and there is the same impatience of searching into causes and facing facts. There is the same danger lest the wrong thing may be done, and a crop of greater evil be sown to trouble another generation.

In the days of the Mansion House Funds those men and women who protested against their action never denied the distress. Their contention was that the cause was chronic in certain classes of the population, and that the only safe course of procedure was to strengthen the agencies which were persistently attacking those causes. In these days, rich in proposals for "dealing with Hooliganism, there is no ground for denying the ruffianism. There are gangs of noisy boys and girls, there are street-fights, and there are ruffianly acts. But there has been no time within my experience when like things were not going on. The popularity or soldiering and the tales of the war may have given a new direction to the spirit of the boys. The leniency of popular sentiment—the easy carelessness which grows up in a time of great self-indulgence—the emancipation of women of all classes from many old conventions, public opinion affecting (as it always does affect) police action, may have encouraged ruffians to come more into the open thoroughfares and to be more daring in their deeds. But the boys—as boys of other classes—have always had in them the fighting spirit, and the loafers have always behaved as ruffians. A police superintendent who in my early East London days told me how many officers are cruelly and often permanently injured in efforts to keep order in low neighbourhoods stamped this fact on my mind. There is in London a ruffianly population—small indeed in proportion to the whole, but in number large enough to be both a nuisance and a danger. The boy armies may be left to pass away as a phase of the times. The streets are not convenient as playing fields, the game may not be the best in which to show their sport, but there are for the poor few convenient open spaces, and if the boys are treated with good temper and discretion they will probably do little damage to themselves or anyone.

The ruffians raise a much more serious difficulty. They are older in years and there is design in their ruffianism. How are they produced? Where are they to be found? How do they live? are questions which must be answered before any effective action can be taken.

They arise in certain localities—not in quiet and long-settled neighbourhoods such as is the greater part of East London, but in the haunts of vagrants, along the river-side, with its changing population, and in places where on account of darkness and overcrowding, order is disregarded. They have probably never acknowledged any authority either of parent or teacher, and they have passed from club to club, taking from the passage not good but ill. They get a living by casual jobs, by crime, or by the profits of vice.

What is to be done by way of prevention and of cure? The obviously wrong thing is to identify noisy and even "naughty" boys with such a class and to adopt a name such as "Hooliganism" to cover crime. "Fools," we are told, "make a mock at sin," and the folly of making ruffianism and blackguardism a matter of interest will become manifest in a national loss of moral force. Ruffianism is crime, and should be treated as crime—with consideration, of course, but also with indignation.

The growth of such a class as has been described is, however, a reproach to the City, and although it may not be wise to give that class the distinction of special treatment, it is necessary for citizens to consider how its appearance may be prevented.

I would suggest as practicable the following reforms:

1. Better order in the streets of poor neighbourhoods. The poorer the population the better should be the lighting and the cleaner the streets. It is unreasonable that in the same city, where the citizens are members one of another, St. George's-in-the-West should be light and clean and St. George's-in-the-East dark and dirty. If there are dark corners, if noise and lights are permitted, if stalls are allowed to encumber the roadways and litter them with refuse there will be a constant drag on efforts at self-respect. Decent surroundings often induce decent habits. The permitted disorder of the streets is, as experienced officers repeatedly testify, the greatest obstacle to general improvement.

2. Uninhabitable and over crowded houses should be impossible. Boys and girls in such houses break loose from authority, and their departure from home is often a welcome release. Want of air and room in the home is probably the chief cause of vice. The cure may be difficult, but it is not beyond the reach of money and brains if they be moved by goodwill.

3. Compulsory continuation schools. Children now leave school just as it becomes interesting. If it were the law that no employer could employ a young person under sixteen who did not every week present a certificate of attendance at two or three classes the children would find in the pleasant schools congenial occupation. They would all have to go, and having to go would develop tastes which would save them from temptation. If it be said that the children who become ruffians never go to school and never go to employers, the answer is that other reforms will gradually reduce the number of such children, and that the example of the class above is very effective on the class below.

4. A rigorous enforcement of the Act (passed last year) which removes children from the guardianship of vagrants and other unsatisfactory characters. The School Board and the Guardians might cooperate for this end, and the obstacle raised by those who object to the expense being thrown on the ratepayers of one locality might easily be removed.

5. A more careful training of the imagination in all schools, high and elementary. Much of the evil of the time may be traced to outraged imagination. It is the strongest quality of the brain, and it is starved. Children from their earliest years are hedged in with facts, they are not trained to use their minds on the unseen, to practise their thoughts on the abstract. "England," Mr. Goschen said many years ago, "lost America for want of imagination." Englishmen now take to drink—to wild courses and wild remedies—for want also of imagination. It may seem unpractical in days of technical education to put in such a claim, but it is to be remembered that the Scots, who studied metaphysics, have not proved the least successful in the work of the world. If they had more imagination the poor would be happier and steadier, and the rich, in their dealings with the poor, would be wiser and more helpful.

6. Further personal intercourse. Clubs, and especially boys' clubs, afford an admirable means for such intercourse. Clubs are valuable indeed just in so far as they enable men of higher education and higher aims to come into contact with less fortunate boys. A mere building, though it be fitted with everything which is attractive, is in itself of little value, and is in the opinion of many qualified to judge, a mere temptation to selfishness, idling ways, and empty talk. But a club, though it be small in size, though it have no better place of meeting than a Board school, and though its equipments be all makeshifts, may, if it be inspired by a few clean, manly, and, if possible, thoughtful leaders, safely convoy many lads through the first and more perilous temptations of life. Money may be necessary for the expenses of such clubs, and a useful fund might be formed to grant money as long as an adequate number of volunteers work the club, and to withdraw it when the volunteers fail. Sir Henry Burdett, with his indomitable energy, is promoting such a fund. He will probably raise the money and then he will turn to the experts to direct its use. A few rules will be sufficient to guide such experts in making grants to old or new clubs, and the chief rule, I would submit, should be the presence in the club of a sufficient number of men qualified to guide and recreate the boys.

These and such reforms might do something to prevent the growth of ruffianism drunkenness, gambling, and vice amid modern Christian civilisation. But when everything is done nothing will avail but a new spirit in all classes of society, among the rich as among the poor. The few ruffians would be no danger if they did not form a centre, drawing to themselves easy and careless characters—young workmen discontented at some misunderstanding, elated by winning some bet, excited by drink. The causes of ruffianism might be removed, but unless there is everywhere a less arrogant and a humbler spirit—a passion of humanity made patient by the fear of God—a puritanism made wider by knowledge—there will be little lasting improvement. The work of reform is not done by changing the habits of the masses, but by changing also the habits of the classes.

SINGING IN CHURCH.

Fifty years ago, John Mason Neale wrote in the "Ecclesiologist," "It is not wonderful that of the three requisites to a hymnal—theology, music, and poetry—scarcely even two, much less all, should be found together." Fifty years have witnessed a marvellous change in the collections of hymns sung in the Church of England, both as regards words and music. No longer are our senses offended by such doggerel as:—

O pluck them out and be not slow
To give my foe a nap.

or our ears with such trashy tunes as, for instance, "Alcester." But still, allowing for every improvement, it must be confessed that the hymn is the weakest part of the English Church Service. Legally, speaking, we suppose it is very doubtful whether any hymn can lawfully be sung in any service with the exception of "Veni Creator," and that is appointed to be sung only at an ordination. A few other hymns have gained a quasy-authoritative position from their having for ages been bound up with the metrical Psalms at the end of the Book of Common Prayer. Such are "When Shepherds watch their flock by night," "O Lord! turn not Thy face from me," and Ken's morning and evening hymn. But even supposing that hymns are illegal, the practice of singing them has become universal, and there is little doubt that it will never be forbidden. This being so, it is necessary to distinguish sharply between hymns used as part of public worship and hymns used as accessories to it. In the former class come those sung at morning and evening prayer after the third Collect, those sung at the procession before a celebration of the Holy Communion, and those sung as sequences. Hymns sung during the collection of alms, or before or after the sermon, are not part of worship. The former class of hymn, being used as an integral part of the service, should necessarily bear a definite relation to the day or season. Cranmer, it is known, was desirous of translating the office hymns for the use of the English Church, but sadly confessed himself unable to do so. There is at present, however, owing to the labours of Neale, Caswell, Chambers, Blacker, and others no lack of scholarly, literal, and poetic translations of the ancient office hymns, translations, too, in the original metres, a matter of no slight importance. It must be remembered, however, that all the office hymns are not suitable for present day services, and that allowances must be made for this fact. One notable instance is to be seen in "The Hymner," a very admirable collection of both ancient and modern hymns. In this collection the morning hymn, put down to be sung during Epiphany tide, is a translation of the Matins hymn, "Nocte surgentes vigilemus omnes," and the translation begins, "Now from the slumbers of the night arising." To hear this solemnly sung by a congregation at eleven a. m. is absurd and unreal. As the morning prayer of the English Church is a composition from other offices besides Matins, it would surely have been better to take a less incongruous hymn.—"The Pilot."

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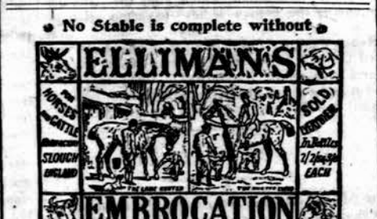

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A YEAR ago the community were prepared to make great sacrifices to raise and maintain a military force equal to deal with the position in South Africa. Nearly a quarter of a million men were at one time under Lord Roberts's command. The people from dukes to dustmen took service, and Pretoria was the goal of the able-bodied Englishmen's ambition. But now the tide has turned. The Englishman feels that he has done his duty, and that no more sacrifices should at present be expected of him. But although the war is declared to be at an end and Lord Roberts is coming home, the men who volunteered for service in the emergency, and who discarded their civil avocations in the interests of the country, are kept in South Africa because the clearing up and settling down process has been inordinately delayed. Where the responsibility for this rests is yet an open question. It may be brought home to the right persons or to the wrong, or to neither one nor the other. But the result of it is that a distinct reaction has set in with regard to military service, and with this reaction Mr. Brodrick is faced when he has to devise means for increasing the strength and improving the efficiency of the military forces of the Crown. Mr. Brodrick will therefore be sorely tempted to deal with Army reform academically rather than practically when it is obviously so difficult to make a practical beginning. He presides over a department which, reorganise it as he may, cannot work in gear while its various departments are separated one from the other, as they at present are; and he has to popularise the army and attract an increased number of recruits into its ranks when the popularity of soldiering is on the wane. The concentration of the War Office must, however, wait the builders' pleasure, and meanwhile Mr. Brodrick will no doubt make the best arrangement he can to bring the several branches of his departments into closer touch. There is a growing dissatisfaction amongst the recruit-giving classes—and all classes have been recruit-giving since the South African War began—at the retention of men who enlisted for a special purpose beyond the unexpired but well-understood limit of their engagement.

The War Office would relieve the anxiety of many parents if they would announce at as early a date as possible what they intend to do with regard to those subalterns in the militia battalions remaining embodied who are candidates for commissions in the army. Very probably the authorities do not themselves know what they will do in the matter, but it would certainly be desirable that they should turn their serious attention to the consideration of this very difficult question, and arrive at and publish without further loss of time some decision as to the measures they intend to take. Sixty-one battalions of militia have now been disembodied, but sixty-three still remain embodied. Of these twenty-nine are at home, twenty-nine in South Africa, three in Malta, one in Egypt, and one at St. Helena. It may, therefore, be taken that roughly half of the subalterns of militia who entered with a view to obtaining commissions in the regular forces are still doing duty with their embodied battalions, and that of these again more than half are serving abroad. These latter will, of course, not be able to present themselves at the Militia Competitive Examination to be held in March next; while those belonging to the embodied battalions at home, although able to attend, will be seriously handicapped in their preparation for the trial. Whilst the competitors fortunate enough to belong to those battalions which have been released from further service, will have been able to devote their whole time to study and will have been able to place themselves in the hands of expert instructors, those belonging to embodied battalions will have been debarred from these advantages.

In China, at the present time, our weakness seems to lie in battleships rather than in cruisers; the Russians, for instance, have no less than five battleships on the station. When the "Glory" reaches China we shall have four, if the "Centurion" which ship the "Glory" is to relieve, is not with-drawn. Other Powers have also moderately strong squadrons in Eastern waters, and at the present time we are not at all equal, numerically, in the Far East to the combinations that may possibly be found against us.

Despite the statements that there is such an abundant supply of stoker candidates that the Admiralty has given orders to suspend the entry for the present writes a correspondent I hear loud complaints from Portsmouth that the number of stokers at that port is absolutely insufficient for its needs. As an instance, the "Pandora," which has taken three years to build, and is only one of the condemned and useless type of third-class cruisers, which, in perfectly smooth water can steam over 20 knots with ease, but if there is even a moderate sea on, quickly fall off to fifteen, has had to wait till the trials of the "Cressy" were over, as neither engineers, artificers, nor stokers could be spared to try even so insignificant a ship. Again, the chief engineer of one of our largest cruisers had extreme need of 20 additional stokers to enable him to get some necessary work performed, and they would be employed for at least a week. He consequently went to the Chief Inspector of Machinery and stated his case. The Chief Inspector at once saw the reasonableness of his demand, and complied with it, but in three days the chief engineer's supply of men was reduced below what it was when he made the application. And no blame to the Chief Inspector. It may be asked if this scarcity extends to the blue-jackets as well. There are numbers of men now undergoing instruction in gunnery and torpedo work at Whale Island and the "Vernon" establishment, who might undoubtedly be spared in a case of absolute necessity, but yet, when all allowances are made, we should find that we had got ships without crews to man them. And how much worse off shall we be in five years' time?

A "Globe" correspondent says:—I hear that it is in contemplation to increase the list of engineer officers in the Navy by the entry of another hundred temporary service engineers. These are to be procured in two batches of 50 each. It is much to be regretted that the Admiralty are compelled to take such a step as this; it would be much more to the point if the additional officers for this department of the service were procured by increasing the number of engineer warrant officers, and would have the further advantage that the "artificer engineers," which is the strange title the Admiralty have conferred upon these warrant officers, would at least be thoroughly experienced in naval engineering work and man-of-war routine, and would be far more valuable in the engine-rooms of our men-of-war than temporary service officers ever could be. However, we must be thankful for small mercies. It is at least consoling to think that the Admiralty have admitted, by taking such a step, the dangerous shortage of officers of the engineer department. Seeing that a further increase in the Navy is being called for by all who are capable of judging of our naval needs, it would at least appear to be the merest common sense if the Admiralty commenced at the beginning and increased the number of engineer students under training at Keyham Dockyard.

But it is not only in officers that the engineer branch is short; there is great difficulty just at present in recruiting men as engine-room artificers and stokers. It is absolute waste of money to build ships and to neglect to provide crews for them. I have just read a letter in the December number of the "Navy League Journal" on "Starved Engine Rooms," from the pen of Mr. Charles M. Johnson, Inspector of Machinery, P.N., retired. Mr. Jonson has not been so very long on the retired list, and knows absolutely what he is writing about. This is what he says:—"A starved engineering staff means firstly, inability to get the full value out of engines and boilers, i.e., to maintain with the smallest expenditure of fuel a high rate of speed for the period of the coal endurance; secondly, it means overwork for both officers and men; thirdly, it means gradual deterioriation throughout the department; fourthly it means shortening the life of engines and boilers, &c.; fifthly, it means increasing the amount of money expended by the dockyards in making good defects, and tends to extinguish that dependence on their own resources which is so continuously inculcated in Admiralty manuals and orders; sixthly, it means a very large reduction in the mileage covered by ships, because of the longer time which has to be spent in harbour making repairs, and in accomplishing work which has to be postponed while at sea because the staff is not large enough to do all the work demanded of it when under steam." The loss of the Spanish fleet at Santiago ought to be an object-lesson to us and ought to teach us the folly of neglecting engineering matters. It was entirely due to this that the fleet of Admiral Cervera fell an easy prey to the Americans.

Under the heading 'A grunt from a Gloucester' a correspondent writes to "Army and Navy Gazette." It appears that the destination of the 1st Batn Gloucester Regiment, on their departure from Ceylon to India, has been changed to Sialkhot, a hot, unhealthy place, and where fever prevails greatly at times, instead of, as originally ordered, to Rawul Pindi, a favorite and healthy station. Now, considering that a large portion of this battalion stood the hardships and privation of the siege of Ladysmith, and the remainder of the regiment underwent a long imprisonment, half starved, in Pretoria, in the hands of the Boers, surely it, as a whole, deserved a good climate on the return to India the men having now been separated from their families since September, 1899, that is, 15 months. One would have imagined that ordinary common-sense on the Quartermaster-General's Department in India would have prevented such a move. These are the sort of mistakes that do so much harm to recruiting.

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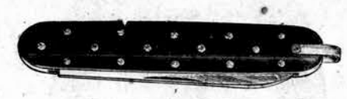
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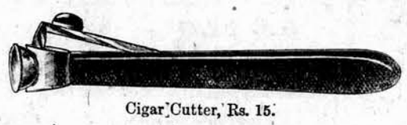
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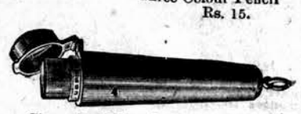
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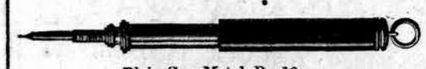
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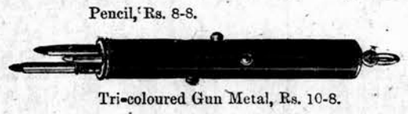
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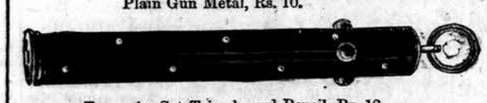
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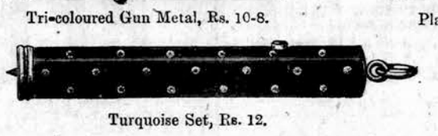
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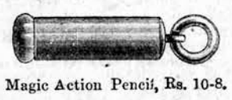
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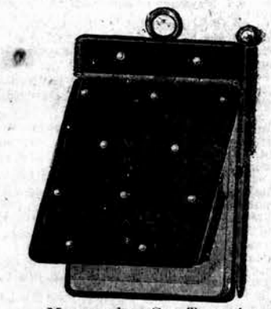
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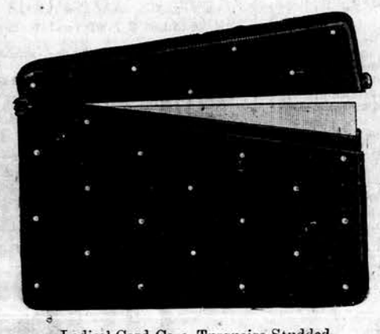
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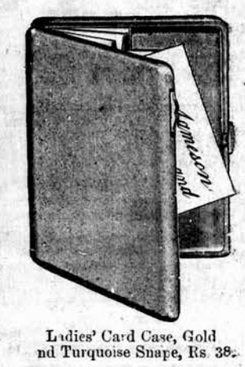

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